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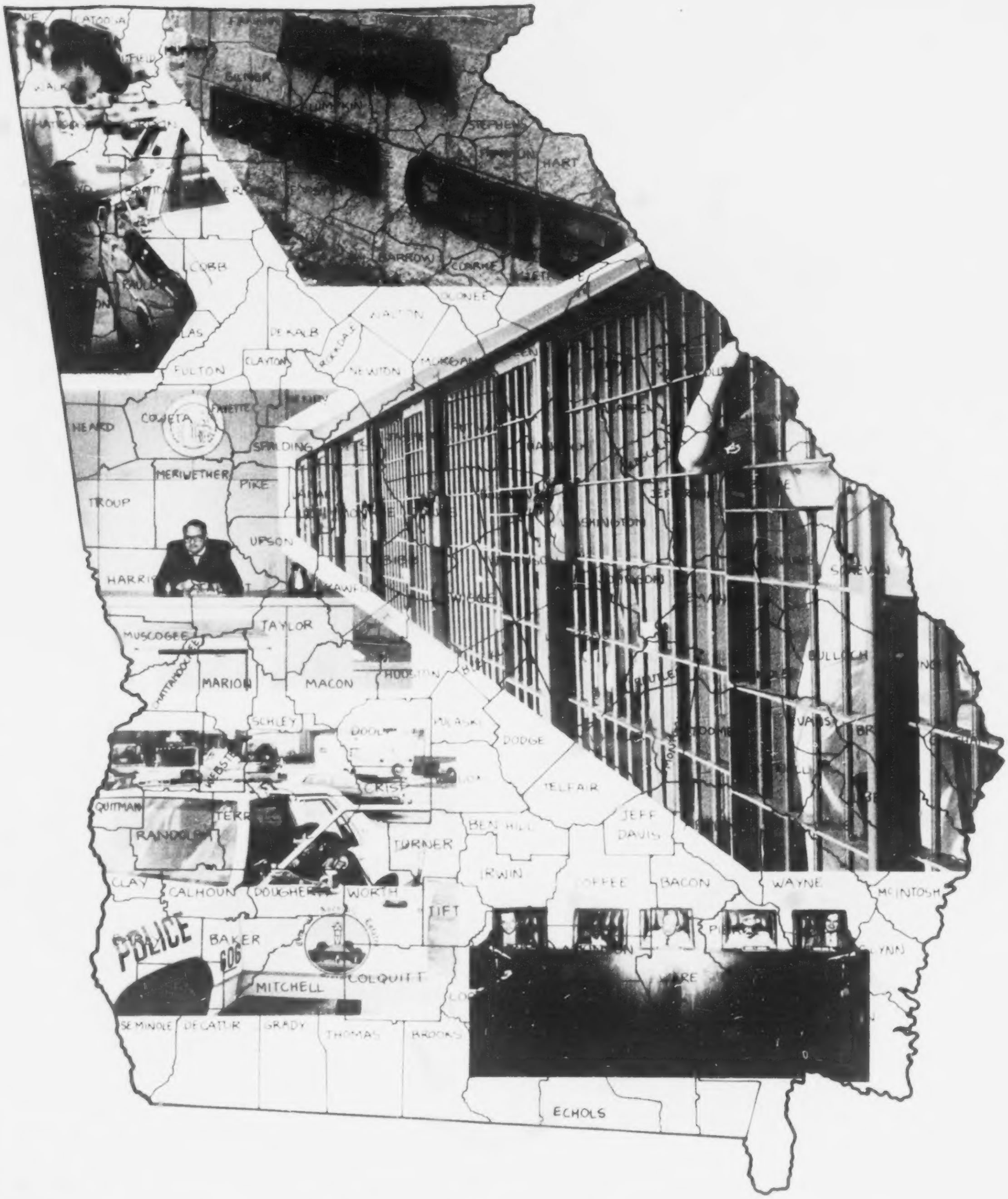
GEORGIA
CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA
1985



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GEORGIA
CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA
1985

Prepared by the

Georgia Crime Information Center

July 1986

DEDICATION

Dedicated to the memory of
Phil Peters
Director, Georgia Bureau of Investigation
December 1980 to August 1985

STATE OF GEORGIA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
ATLANTA 30334

Joe Frank Harris
GOVERNOR

MY FELLOW GEORGIANS:

Almost all of us at one time or another feel the impact of crime on either a direct or an indirect basis. Those of us not personally affected by crime will read or hear reports of crime and its victims. On a daily basis, crime has a negative impact on the health, future and well-being of all Georgians.

Reliable, accurate criminal justice data identifying the extent of the problems and the efforts of Georgia's system of justice are essential. This information can be used by the Governor, the legislature, local governments, criminal justice system components and private organizations to arrive at crucial decisions concerning the resources, methods and responses to counter the crime problem. Through Georgia Criminal Justice Data, 1985, informed decisions can be made which will have a positive impact on the operation of the criminal justice system and reducing crime.

With kindest regards, I remain

Sincerely,

Joe Frank Harris

Joe Frank Harris

JFH/ef

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INTRODUCTION

Georgia Criminal Justice Data, 1985 is published by the Georgia Bureau of Investigation. It is in its third year of publication succeeding **Crime in Georgia** which had been compiled in previous years by the State Crime Commission and the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council. This publication represents the culmination of planning, coordination, and discussion among many agencies and organizations of state government. It is a compilation of information from multiple segments of Georgia's criminal justice system.

The reporting and analysis of the occurrence of specific crimes and subsequent arrest for a crime is the point of entrance for an individual into Georgia's criminal justice system. **Georgia Criminal Justice Data, 1985** is designed to reflect the totality of the system. It proposes to contribute to the basic understanding and knowledge of just what the system includes and what it does.

This publication provides a basic description of the functions of the criminal justice system, and portrays statistically through graphs, charts and tables essential workload data. As experience is gained, and more extensive and accurate reporting systems are developed, this publication will continue toward a more comprehensive effort in the future, capable of tracking individuals through the entire justice system and communicating a clear picture of the system's collective efforts to control crime.

Georgia Criminal Justice Data, 1985 is organized into four major substantive divisions; law enforcement, the courts, corrections, and pardons and paroles. The information is organized in a manner consistent with the movement of an offender through the criminal justice system. Analyses of data are made solely from that data collected from each major component of the system and are confined to that component. In some instances, the amount of data is rather voluminous; in others, it is minimal. As more experience is gained in determining the data essential for an understanding of criminal justice in Georgia, data requirements can be determined more specifically and collection efforts improved.

Each section of this publication begins with a brief description of the overall structure of the component concerned, followed by the method by which its relevant data are collected and processed. Following this overview is a presentation of the compiled data and, where appropriate, an analysis of that data. Specific methodology and formulas used in analysis are detailed in the appendix. The concluding section contains statements of officials representing each major component, addressing critical topics relevant to Georgia's criminal justice system.

I LAW ENFORCEMENT

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The law enforcement powers of the State of Georgia are a function of the Executive branch of government. In order to exercise enforcement powers, the state grants the power of arrest to some 644 active law enforcement agencies which can be grouped into seven major categories: (1) state law enforcement agencies, (2) municipal law enforcement agencies, (3) county police agencies, (4) county sheriff departments, (5) campus law enforcement agencies, (6) institutional and authority law enforcement agencies, and (7) other law enforcement agencies. These agencies employ 21,383 sworn officers who have the power of arrest.

The majority of law enforcement functions are delegated to the respective counties and municipalities by the state. Most law enforcement work is done by local agencies. At the local government level, the bulk of money allocated to this function is spent, the majority of personnel employed, and the greatest portion of workload measures are generated. These facts notwithstanding, the term "diversity" can appropriately be used to describe the law enforcement community within Georgia. The state retains certain specialized responsibilities because a great deal of variation exists between counties and municipalities in the provision of police services, and because law enforcement agencies change over time.

State Law Enforcement Agencies

The primary roles of state level law enforcement agencies are to provide technical assistance to law enforcement agencies at the local level of government and to provide services in highly specialized operational areas. Examples of those technical assistance services provided by the state to assist local law enforcement units are the provision of requested investigative assistance, laboratory analysis of physical evidence through the State Crime Laboratory, the provision of training programs, management consulting services, and the collection and analyses of crime data and criminal history information through the Georgia Crime Information Center.

In addition to the provision of technical assistance services, the state engages in operational law enforcement functions in specialized areas. Workload measures generated by six state agencies, employing 1,836 officers who are vested with arrest powers, are included with the data in this report. Those state agencies are:

1. The **Georgia State Patrol** whose primary operational focus is on traffic enforcement duties and highway safety. Its duties are performed by 844 sworn officers assigned to 47 Patrol Posts located throughout the state.
2. The **Georgia Bureau of Investigation** whose primary operational focus is on general investigations and narcotics enforcement activities. Its duties are performed by 287 sworn special agents and 16 narcotics agents assigned to 13 field offices located throughout the state and various special units working out of headquarters.
3. The Department of Natural Resources, **Game and Fish Division's Law Enforcement Unit** whose operational focus is on the enforcement of all laws relating to game and fish, boating, and water safety regulation. Its duties are performed by 374 sworn conservation rangers assigned to each of the 159 counties in the state.
4. The **Department of Revenue,** Alcohol, Tobacco Tax Unit whose operational focus is on the enforcement of laws pertaining to the payment of any tax duties due the Department. It shares concurrent jurisdiction with the Georgia Bureau of Investigation for the statewide enforcement of violations of all laws related to the manufacture, sale, transportation, and possession of beverage alcohol and tobacco. Its duties are performed by 32 sworn law enforcement agents.
5. The **Investigation Division, State Examining Boards,** and the **Securities Investigation Unit,** Secretary of State, whose operational focus is on the investigation of both misdemeanor and felony violations of laws governing the licensing of certain professions (i.e., doctors, pharmacists, private detectives, etc.), verification and enforcement of provisions of the State Elections Code and the enforcement of securities regulation laws. Its duties are performed by 23 sworn investigators who operate out of central offices in Atlanta.
6. The **Permits and Enforcement Division, Department of Transportation** whose operational focus is on the enforcement of regulations governing the size and weight of vehicles operating on public roads, the enforcement of licensing and fuel tax registration requirements, and the enforcement of all state laws on properties owned or controlled by the Department of Transportation. Its duties are performed by 260 sworn officers located in each of the state highway districts throughout the state.

In addition to the six larger state law enforcement agencies identified above, the state has several other specialized agencies which are vested with arrest powers. These agencies are included in one of the other categories enumerated below (e.g., campus police, authority police, Georgia Drugs and Narcotics Agency, State Fire Marshal, Farmer's Market Police, etc.).

Local Law Enforcement Agencies

The primary role of local-level law enforcement is the direct delivery of police services to the citizens of an agency's geographically defined legal jurisdiction. These services are provided at the local level by one or more of the three types of local agencies which are granted law enforcement powers by the state: municipal police agencies, county police agencies, and county sheriffs' departments. Within the State of Georgia there are 546 local law enforcement agencies which employ 12,638 sworn officers authorized to exercise the power of arrest.

1. **Municipal Police Departments.** Municipal police agencies derive law enforcement powers through delegation from the state under the constitutional principle of "home

rule", or local autonomy. They are generally responsible for the enforcement of all state criminal laws, traffic laws, and municipal ordinances. Municipal police agencies employ more law enforcement officers than any other type of agency. Presently, 372 municipalities fund police departments which employ a total of 6,689 sworn officers. These agencies range in size from 1 to 1,299 officers. The majority have 15 or fewer sworn officers.

2. **County Sheriff Departments.** The office of Sheriff in Georgia is considered to be both a constitutional and a county office. The sheriff of each county derives his law enforcement powers from general laws enacted by the General Assembly in accordance with the 1983 Constitution of the State of Georgia. Each of the sworn deputies derive arrest powers from the sheriff. Each of Georgia's 159 counties has a sheriff whose principal duties involve serving as: (1) the chief law enforcement officer of the county, (2) as an officer of the county courts, and (3) as the official jailer of the county. The 159 sheriffs' departments in Georgia employ a total of 4,214 sworn officers authorized to enforce all criminal laws of the state and to enforce county ordinances when so authorized by the county commission or local acts of the General Assembly. In the 15 counties that have created county police departments, the sheriff's office tends to focus on the duties of jail operations and service to the courts.

3. **County Police Departments.** County police agencies derive their law enforcement powers through delegation from the state under the constitutional principle of "home rule". They are generally empowered to enforce all state criminal laws, traffic laws and county ordinances. There are currently 14 county police departments in the state which employ a total of 1,735 sworn officers.

Campus Law Enforcement Agencies

Educational institutions within the State of Georgia have the authority to establish law enforcement agencies with powers similar to those of other state and local law enforcement agencies. These campus police agencies are divided into two basic types:

1. **State operated colleges and universities,** which operate under the authority of the Board of Regents, are empowered to employ campus police officers and other security personnel who have arrest powers for all state criminal and traffic violations committed upon any property within the state which is under the jurisdiction of the Board of Regents **and** upon any public or private property within 500 yards of any property under the jurisdiction of the Board.

2. **Private colleges and universities** operated under the authority of the State Board of Education are empowered to employ campus police officers who have the power of arrest for all state criminal and traffic violations committed upon the grounds or buildings of the particular educational facility employing the officer and upon any public or private property within 500 yards of the educational facility.

There are currently 37 campus police agencies within the state which employ a total of 526 sworn police officers.

State Authorities' and Institutions' Law Enforcement Agencies

The various state statutes creating specific authorities (e.g., Stone Mountain Authority, Lake Lanier Islands Authority, Georgia Ports Authority, MARTA, etc.) and those statutes which govern certain types of institutions (e.g., Central State Hospital, Youth Development Centers, etc.) empower certain of these agencies to employ police officers. The police employees of these agencies generally are empowered to enforce all state criminal and traffic laws upon the property under the institution or authority's jurisdiction. There are currently 6 police agencies within the state under this category. These agencies employ a total of 148 sworn police officers.

There are an additional 5,568 sworn employees of the Department of Corrections who have the power of arrest and work in institutional settings. These Department of Corrections employees have not been included in the total number of police officers because they are included within the Corrections section of this publication.

Other Law Enforcement Agencies

Various independent statutes within the Official Code of Georgia grant varying degrees of arrest power to employees of state, local, and private agencies, which do not lend themselves to easy categorization. These persons range from county marshals to court officers, to investigators employed by district attorneys and solicitors, to railroad police officers, and others. There are currently 49 such agencies within the state which employ a total of 667 sworn officers possessing the power of arrest. The specific arrest authority of these personnel is as varied as the types of agencies which employ them.

Law Enforcement, Crime Data Reporting, Collection and Interpretation

Georgia's crime reporting system is patterned after that of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is principally designed to collect two types of crime data from Georgia's law enforcement agencies according to standardized definitions and procedures. The first type of data collected are Part I offenses which includes counts for the crimes of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. The first four offenses are violent crimes or crimes against persons; the remaining four are property crimes. Because of their seriousness, frequency of occurrence, and likelihood of being reported, these crimes are thought of as forming an index of the crime problem, and consequently, these offenses, are often referred to as Index crimes.

Counts for less serious crimes, designated Part II crimes, are also collected and analyzed. The law enforcement data in this publication are provided primarily from two sources, the Georgia Crime Information Center and the Georgia Department of Public Safety. The primary duty of collecting and reporting data relating to criminal violations, traffic accidents and traffic violations is the responsibility of the agency in whose jurisdiction the violation occurs. A myriad of 644 law enforcement agencies of varying types collect and report data to the two principal state agencies responsible for collating and analyzing this information. This information is compiled and analyzed in publications such as **Georgia Criminal Justice Data,** as well as in specific reports used for policy decisions and research activities.

The data provided in this publication relative to Georgia crime statistics are derived from actual reports filed with the Georgia Crime Information Center. The FBI provides statistical data on criminal activity on a nationwide basis. Those tables comparing criminal activity in Georgia with that of the South and the Nation use FBI statistical data for comparison.

State law requires all criminal justice agencies to submit to the Georgia Crime Information Center information concerning crimes reported by the public and crimes otherwise processed by the agency. Agencies must also submit fingerprints and other identifying data on persons lawfully arrested within the agency's jurisdiction. These are collected on forms or in a format prescribed by the Georgia Crime Information Center. The Georgia Crime Information Center is a records and data center which utilizes computerized information. The validity of this information is dependent upon the original sources of the information — the independent criminal justice agencies located throughout the state.

State law also requires the submission of certain types of data on traffic accidents and traffic law violations to the Department of Public Safety. All data concerning traffic accidents and violations contained in this report were obtained from the Department of Public Safety or the federal agencies to which it reports.

Crime Data Interpretation

Several precautions in interpreting crime data should be observed. First, it is well established that many more crimes occur than are ever reported. Thus, depending on the type of crime and type of victim, statistics based on the number of crimes reported to law enforcement agencies may seriously underestimate the number of crimes that actually take place. Because the size and variation of this "hidden figure of crime" is not known, caution should be exercised in assuming that changes in crime trends reflect changes in criminal behavior.

Second, the Georgia Crime Information Center does not include estimates for incidents or arrests that take place but are not reported. Such estimates are included in some sections the FBI's **Crime in the United States.** The number of law enforcement agencies failing to report criminal activity to the GCIC has decreased in recent years (16% failed to report in 1984 while only 7.4% failed to report in 1985). Again, changes in the number of reported incidents and arrests may not necessarily reflect the actual level of change in law enforcement activity. Also, there is evidence that changes in the actual number of crimes committed normally coincide with changes in population demographics. Accordingly, historical comparisons of the number of crimes reported may be misleading if the accompanying demographic changes are not considered. The same is true for inter-jurisdictional comparisons; it is expected that communities with different populations will have different crime problems. The use of crime rates in making comparisons minimizes these problems. Readers are cautioned that crime rates cited are reliable indices of crime only to the extent that population estimates are accurate, that crimes are reported by victims, and the Uniform Crime Reports are submitted to Georgia Crime Information Center by law enforcement agencies.

Due to its uniformity and comprehensiveness, the state's crime statistics data base is very useful for describing Georgia's crime problem over time and in making tentative comparisons of Georgia's data with those of any other states whose demographics are comparable to Georgia's.

SUMMARY OF CRIME IN GEORGIA

Crimes

In 1985, 296,304 Part I and 221,106 Part II offenses were reported by Georgia law enforcement agencies. Table 1 and Figure 1 indicate the trends in both Part I, II and combined Part I and II offenses from 1981-1985. Part I offenses show an increase in 1984 and 1985. Part II offenses demonstrated a pattern of decline until 1983 and 1984 with 1984 recording the highest figure for the entire five year period. (Note: The 1985 Part II offense total does not include DUI offenses which were not available as of print date.)

Arrests

In 1985, 52,843 arrests for Part I offenses and 160,325 arrests for Part II offenses were reported. Table 2 and Figure 2 demonstrate the trends in arrests for the two main crime categories as well as the total for all crimes. The trends in each category are consistent as both show increases for 1982 and declines in 1983 and 1984. The consistency changes in 1985 with an increase in arrests for Part I crimes. (Note: The 1985 Part II arrest total does not include DUI arrests which were not available as of print date.)

This section will further detail the trends in incidents and arrests for Part I and Part II offenses and offer possible explanations.

Table 1

REPORTED INCIDENTS OF CRIME 1981—1985

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Part I	300,084	289,554	251,164	259,253	296,304
Part II	225,895	221,954	241,698	258,645	221,106
Total Crimes	525,979	511,508	492,862	517,898	517,410

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

1985 reported Part II incident total does not include DUI which is not available.

Figure 1

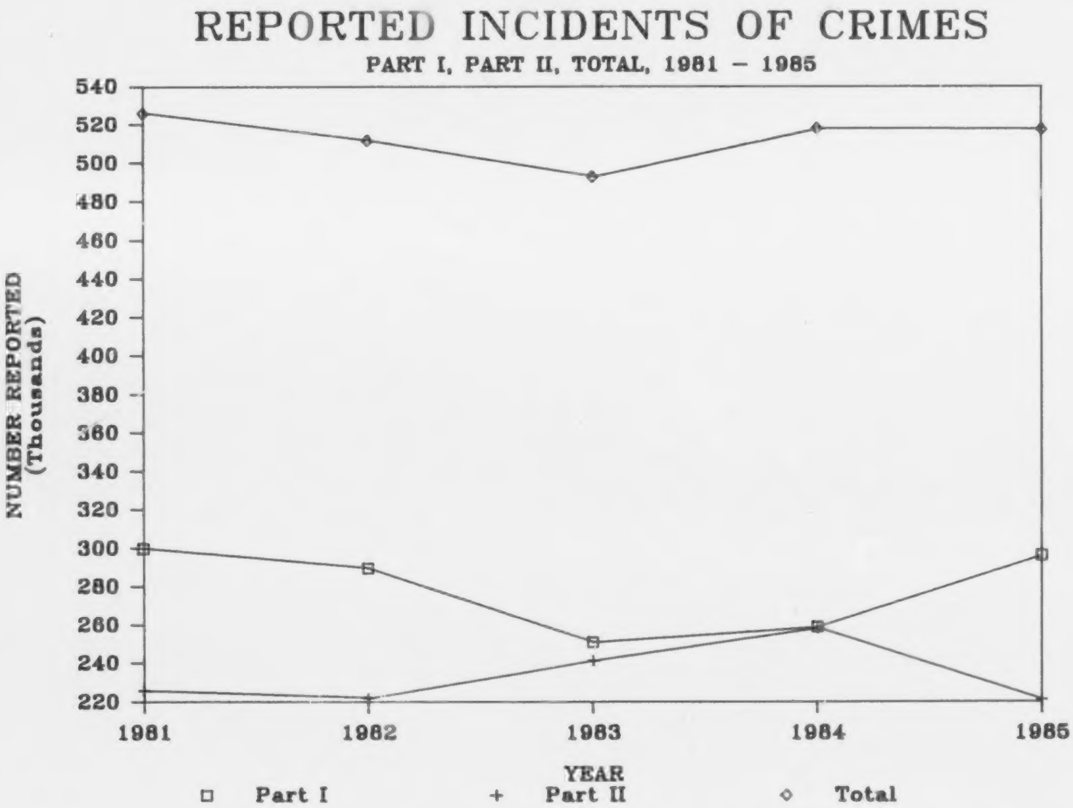


Table 2

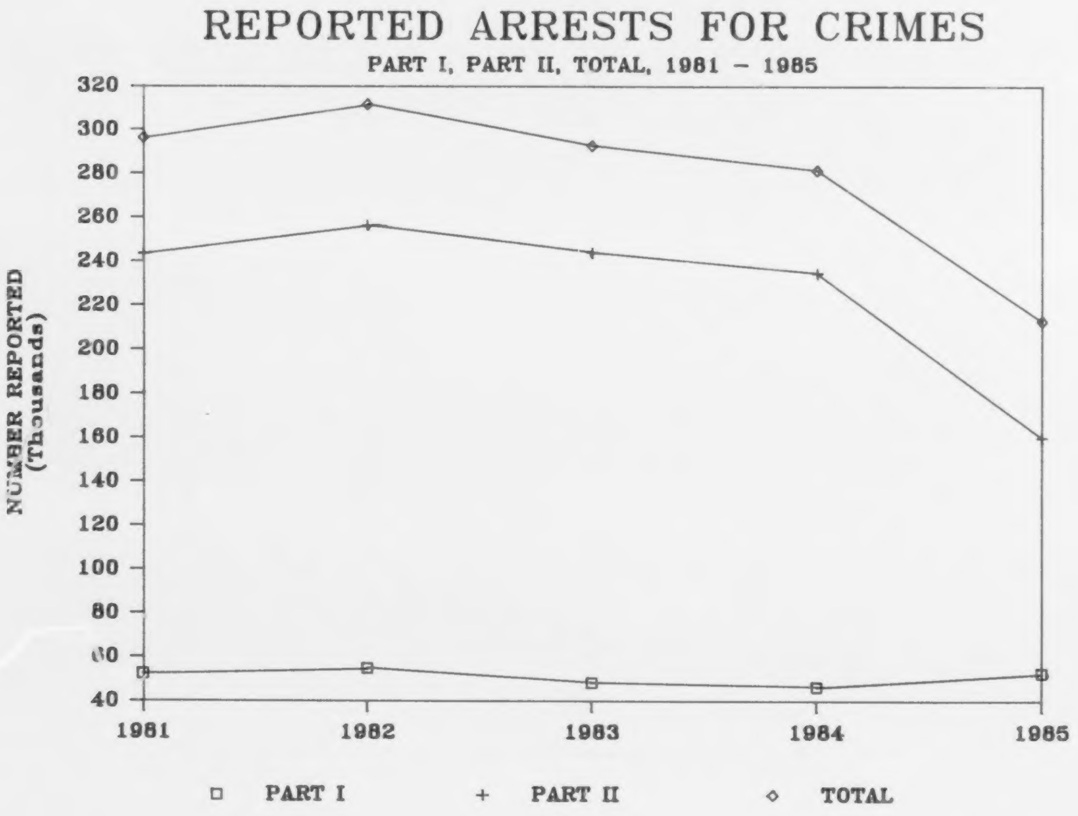
REPORTED ARRESTS FOR CRIMES 1981—1985

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Part I	52,578	54,944	48,520	46,602	52,843
Part II	243,903	256,589	244,109	234,800	160,325
Total Arrests	296,481	311,533	292,629	281,402	213,168

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

1985 Part II arrest total does not include DUI which is unavailable.

Figure 2



INCIDENTS OF CRIME:

CHARACTERISTICS, TRENDS, COMPARISONS

Profile of Part I Crime in Georgia

In 1985, Georgians reported 296,304 Part I crimes to law enforcement agencies (see Table 3). Included in this total were 603 murders, 2,805 forcible rapes, 10,078 robberies, 16,734 aggravated assaults, 77,809 burglaries, 164,143 larcenies, 22,868 motor vehicle thefts, and 1,264 arsons. Larcenies accounted for the highest percentage (55.4%) of the total number of Part I crimes, and burglaries made up the second highest category (26.3%). Overall, 10.2 percent of the Part I crimes were violent crimes committed against persons; 89.8 percent were property offenses. Based on the 1985 population estimate for Georgia of 5,956,564 for each 100,000 persons in the state, 507.3 violent crimes and 4,467.1 property crimes were reported, producing a Part I crime rate of 4,974.4 (see Appendix for the rate computation formula).

While counts for the eight Part I crimes illustrate the magnitude of the problem, the nature of serious criminal behavior can be further identified by examining pertinent details of individual crimes (see Tables 4-11).

SUMMARY OF CRIME CHARACTERISTICS, 1985

The crimes of murder and aggravated assault typically involve people who know one another or have had some contact in the past (see Table 12). On the other hand, assuming that most of the unreported relationships between victims and offenders are stranger-to-stranger, then robberies, burglaries, larcenies, and motor vehicle thefts are usually committed by strangers.

Firearms were used in 34 percent of the violent crimes against persons, making them the most frequently used type of weapon. The other weapons types were used less frequently: cutting tools (20.1%); hands and fists (17.1); and other dangerous weapons (25.5%).

In 1985, $260,144,930 in property was reported stolen during the commission of Part I crimes. Motor vehicle thefts accounted for the greatest loss ($126,310,880) followed by larcenies ($64,888,054), burglaries ($63,110,583) and robberies ($5,607,120). The average value of property stolen during each motor vehicle theft was $5,523 compared to $811 during each burglary, $556 during each robbery, and $395 during each larceny.

With the exception of robbery, most Part I crimes occurred in residences or public places.

Table 3

PROFILE OF REPORTED PART I CRIMES, GEORGIA 1985

Type of Crime	Number Reported	Percentage of Total	Rate per 100,000
Murder	603	0.2	10.1
Rape	2,805	0.9	47.1
Robbery	10,078	3.4	169.2
Aggravated assault	16,734	5.6	280.9
Total violent crime	30,220	10.2	507.3
Burglary	77,809	26.3	1306.3
Larceny	164,143	55.4	2755.7
Motor vehicle theft	22,868	7.7	383.9
Arson	1,264	0.4	21.2
Total property crime	266,084	89.8	4467.1
Total Part I crime	296,304	100.0	4974.4

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 4

MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER

DEFINITION

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter are defined as the willful killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, suicide, accident, or justifiable homicide are not included in the count for this offense classification. Attempts to murder or assaults to murder are scored as aggravated assaults and not as murder.

TREND

Year	Number reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% Change from Previous Year
1981	836	6.9%	15.0	5.0%
1982	744	−11.0%	13.1	−12.6%
1983	460	−38.2%	8.0	−39.2%
1984	562	22.2%	9.7	21.3%
1985	603	7.3%	10.1	5.5%

Percentage change from 1981 to 1985
— in number of reported crimes: −27.9%
— in rate per 100,000: −32.7%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1985

Victim-Offender Relationship	51.1%	Unknown
	42.6%	Non-Stranger to non-stranger
	6.3%	Stranger-to-Stranger
Type Weapon Used	44.4%	Firearm
	21.4%	Unknown
	18.2%	Other Dangerous Weapon
	13.1%	Cutting Tool
	2.8%	Hands, Fists, etc.
Place of Occurrence	44.6%	Residence
	39.5%	Parks, Public Buildings, and Other Places
	7.6%	Street, Alley
	8.3%	Business Establishment
Months of Highest Occurrence	10.8%	November
	9.6%	December
	9.5%	January
Value of Property Stolen During Offense		$44,357.00 Total $74.00 Per Incident
Arrest/Crimes Ratio	1.03	
Profile of Persons Arrested	621	Arrests

	Age
1.3%	16 and under
18.0%	17—21
20.6%	22—26
18.0%	27—31
11.6%	32—36
30.4%	37 and over

Sex:	Male	81.8%
	Female	18.2%
Race:	White	33.3%
	Non-White	66.7%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate

Figure 3A

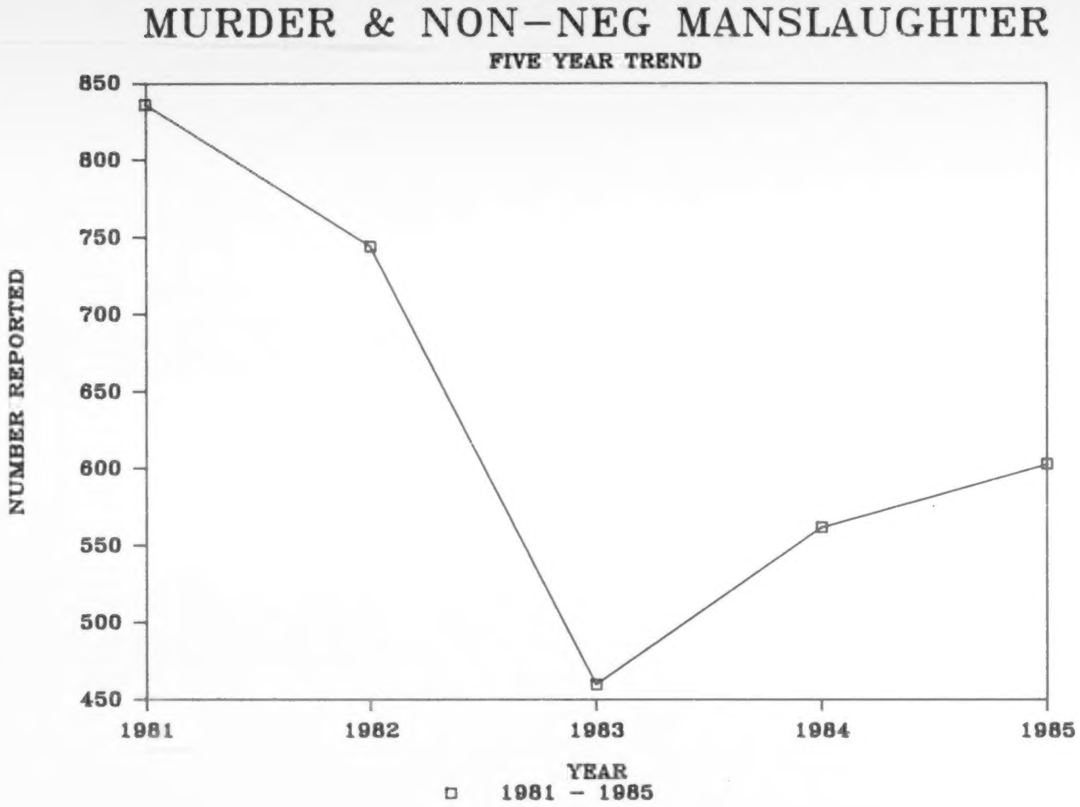


Figure 3B

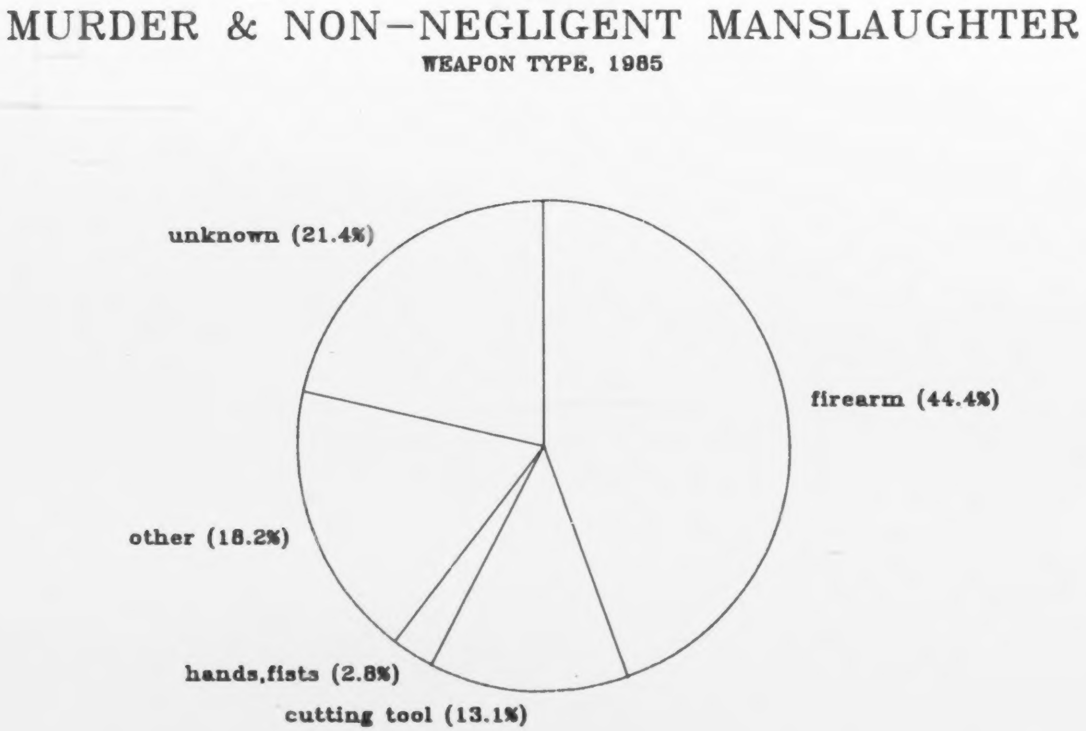


Figure 3C

MURDER & NON–NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER

PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, 1985

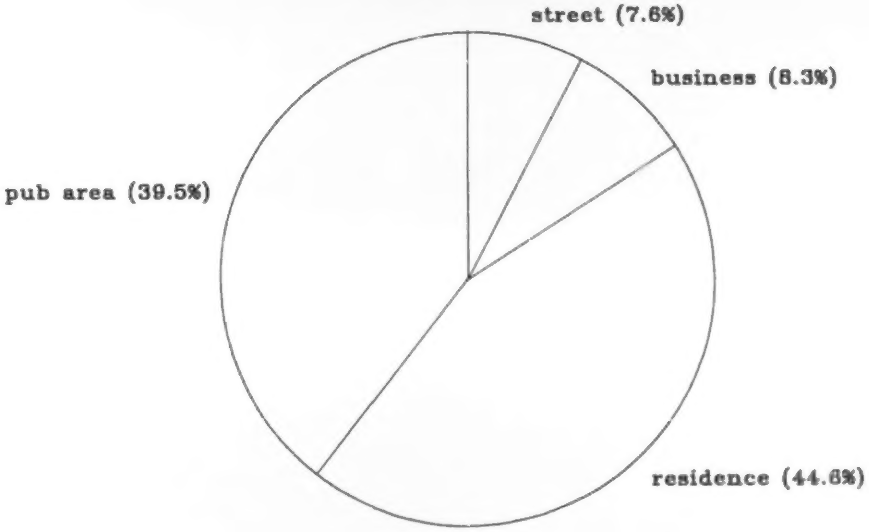


Table 5

FORCIBLE RAPE

DEFINITION

Forcible rape is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. This category includes assaults or attempts to commit forcible rape by force or threat of force, but not statutory rape (without force) or other sex offenses.

TREND

Year	Number reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% Change from Previous Year
1981	2,459	− 2.1%	44.2	− 3.9%
1982	2,453	− 0.2%	43.3	− 2.0%
1983	2,188	−10.8%	38.0	−12.2%
1984	2,530	15.6%	43.2	13.7%
1985	2,805	10.9%	47.1	9.0%

Percentage change from 1981 to 1985
— in number of reported crimes: 14.1%
— in rate per 100,000: 6.6%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1985

Victim-Offender Relationship	41.4%	Non-Stranger-to-Non-Stranger
	32.7%	Stranger-to-Stranger
	26.0%	Unknown
Type Weapon Used	41.0%	Hands, Fists, etc.
	26.7%	Unknown
	15.5%	Other dangerous weapon
	8.5%	Firearm
	8.3%	Cutting tool
Place of Occurrence	46.0%	Park, Public Buildings, and Other Places
	36.4%	Residence
	11.8%	Street, Alley
	5.8%	Business Establishment
Months of Highest Occurrence	10.6%	August
	9.7%	June
	9.4%	September
Value of Property Stolen During Offense		$183,929.00 Total $66.00 Per Incident
Arrest/Crimes Ratio	.36	
Profile of Persons Arrested	1,000	Arrests

	Age			
4.7%	16 and under	Sex:	Male	98.6%
23.0%	17—21		Female	1.4%
24.7%	22—26			
20.9%	27—31			
11.7%	32—36	Race:	White	24.9%
15.0%	37 and over		Non-White	75.1%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate

Figure 4A

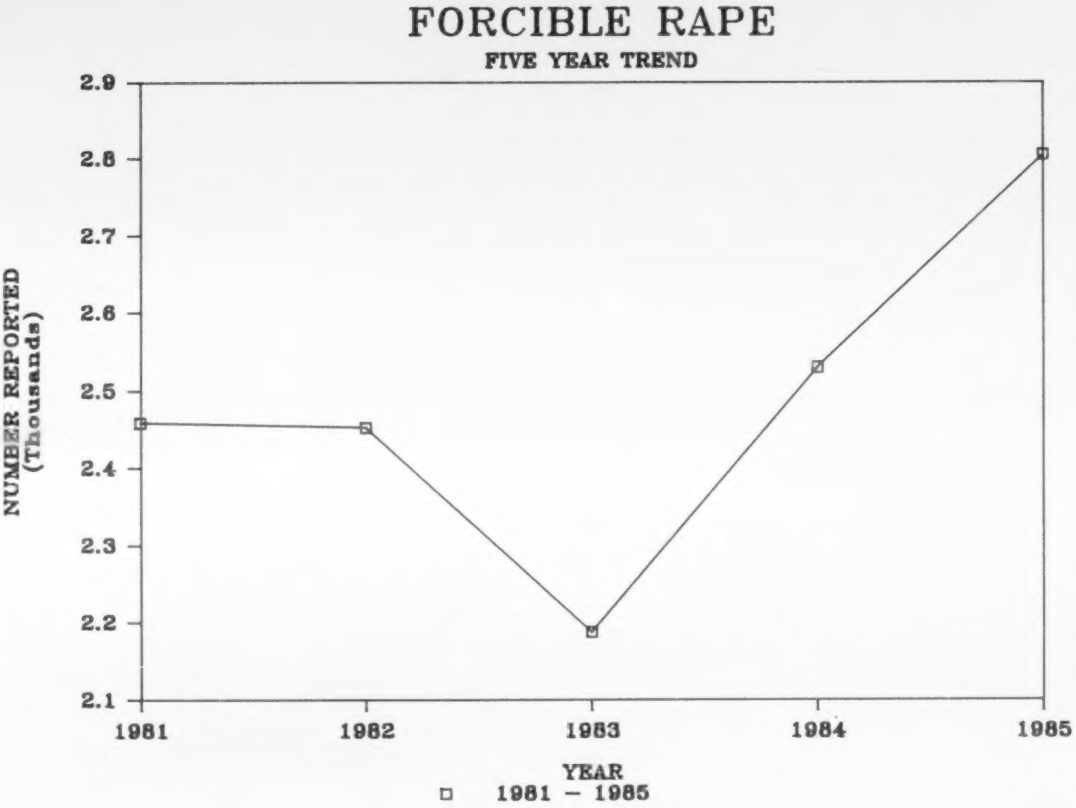


Figure 4B

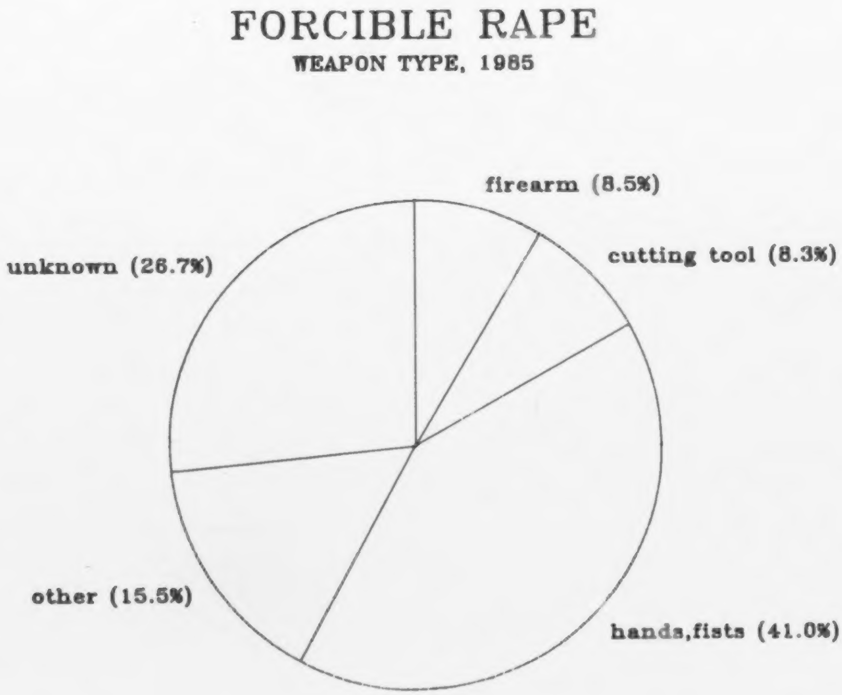


Figure 4C

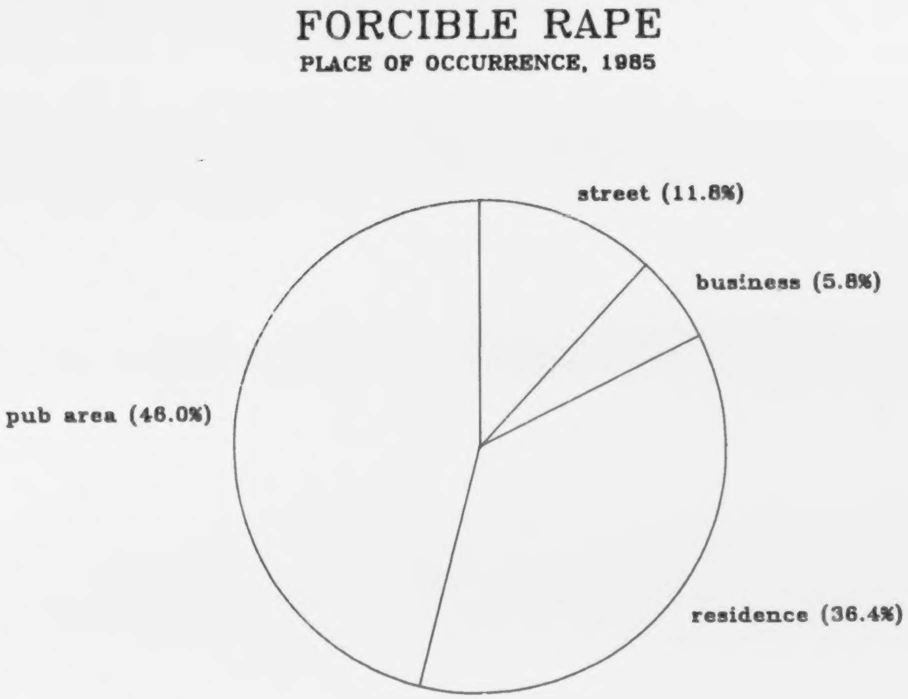

FORCIBLE RAPE
PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, 1985
street (11.8%)
business (5.8%)
pub area (46.0%)
residence (36.4%)

Table 6

ROBBERY

DEFINITION

Robbery is taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

TREND

Year	Number reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% Change from Previous Year
1981	10,991	1.0%	197.6	− 0.8%
1982	9,763	−11.2%	172.5	−12.7%
1983	8,489	−13.0%	147.4	−14.6%
1984	8,823	3.9%	150.6	2.2%
1985	10,078	14.2%	169.2	12.3%

Percentage change from 1981 to 1985
— in number of reported crimes: −8.3%
— in rate per 100,000: −14.4%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1985

Victim-Offender Relationship	49.9%	Stranger-to-Stranger
	38.3%	Unknown
	11.9%	Non-Stranger-to-Non-Stranger
Type Weapon Used	42.3%	Firearm
	31.6%	Hands, Fist, etc.
	15.3%	Other Dangerous Weapon
	10.4%	Cutting Tool
	0.5%	Unknown
Place of Occurrence	44.0%	Street, Alley
	35.9%	Business Establishment
	11.5%	Residence
	8.6%	Parks, Public Buildings, and Other Places
Months of Highest Occurrence	10.1%	December
	9.8%	January
	9.6%	October
Value of Property Stolen During Offense		$5,607,120.00 Total $556.00 Per Incident
Arrest/Crimes Ratio	.27	
Profile of Persons Arrested	2,687	Arrests

	Age			
5.1%	16 and under	Sex:	Male	92.6%
31.0%	17—21		Female	7.4%
28.1%	22—26			
17.2%	27—31			
10.3%	32—36	Race:	White	24.7%
8.2%	37 and over		Non-White	75.3%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate

Figure 5A

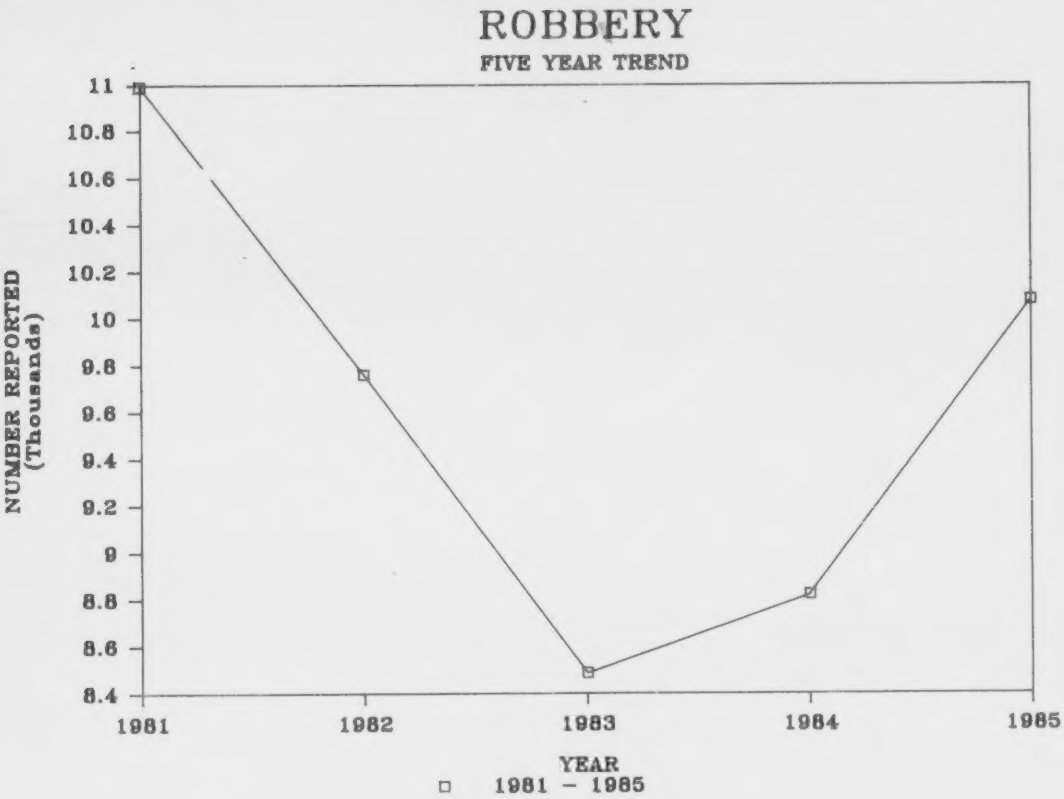


Figure 5B

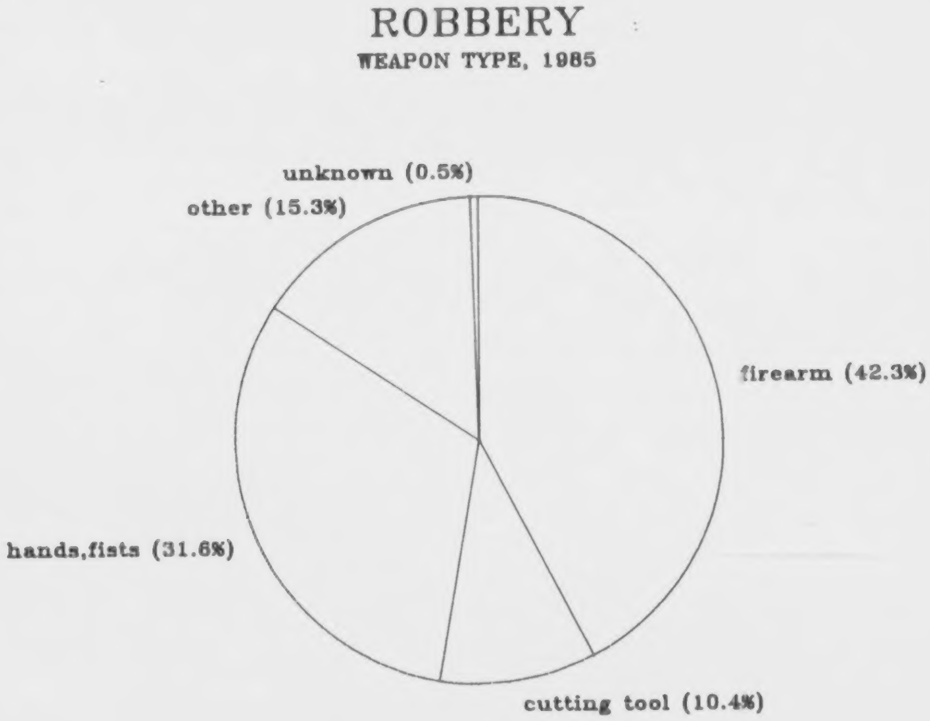
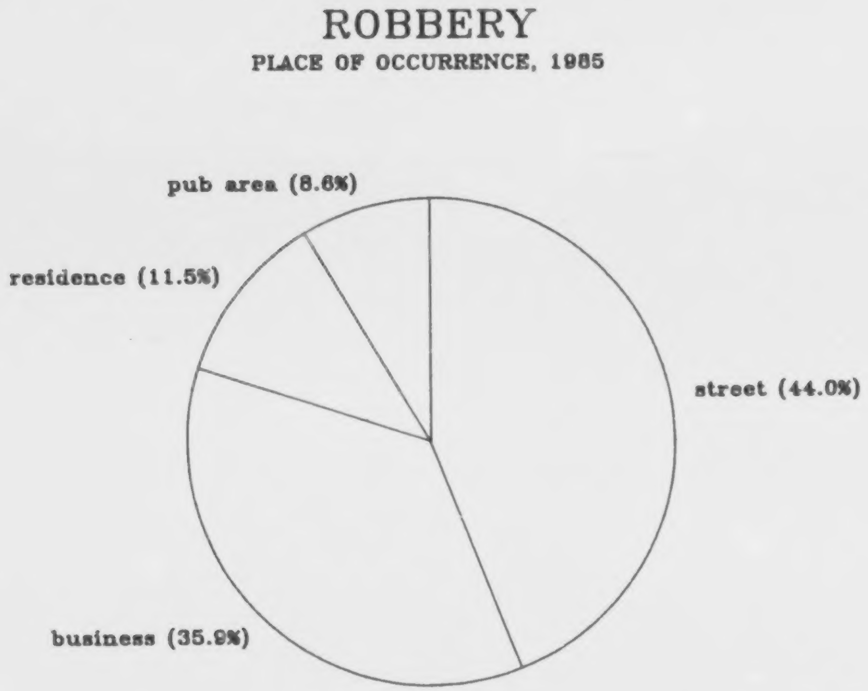


Figure 5C



ROBBERY

PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, 1985

Table 7

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

DEFINITION

Aggravated assault is the unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or other means likely to produce death or serious bodily harm. Attempts are included since it is not necessary that an injury result when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime is successfully completed.

TREND

Year	Number reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% Change from Previous Year
1981	15,312	−2.0%	275.3	−3.7%
1982	16,484	−7.7%	291.2	5.8%
1983	15,305	−7.2%	265.8	−8.7%
1984	16,253	6.2%	277.5	4.4%
1985	16,734	3.0%	280.9	1.3%

Percentage change from 1981 to 1985
— in number of reported crimes: 9.3%
— in rate per 100,000: −2.0%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1985

Victim-Offender Relationship	59.2%	Non-Stranger-to-Non-Stranger
	25.2%	Unknown
	15.6%	Stranger-to-Stranger
Type Weapon Used	33.7%	Other Dangerous Weapon
	32.4%	Firearm
	28.3%	Cutting Tool
	5.0%	Hands, Fists, etc.
	0.7%	Unknown
Place of Occurrence	43.8%	Parks, Public Buildings, and Other Places
	35.2%	Residence
	10.8%	Street, Alley
	10.2%	Business Establishment
Months of Highest Occurrence	9.4%	August
	9.2%	July
	9.0%	June
Arrest/Crimes Ratio	.55	
Profile of Persons Arrested	9,254	Arrests

	Age			
3.3%	16 and under	Sex:	Male	81.8%
17.0%	17–21		Female	18.2%
20.9%	22–26			
19.1%	27–31			
13.4%	32–36	Race:	White	34.9%
26.3%	37 and over		Non-White	65.1%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center: Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate

Figure 6A

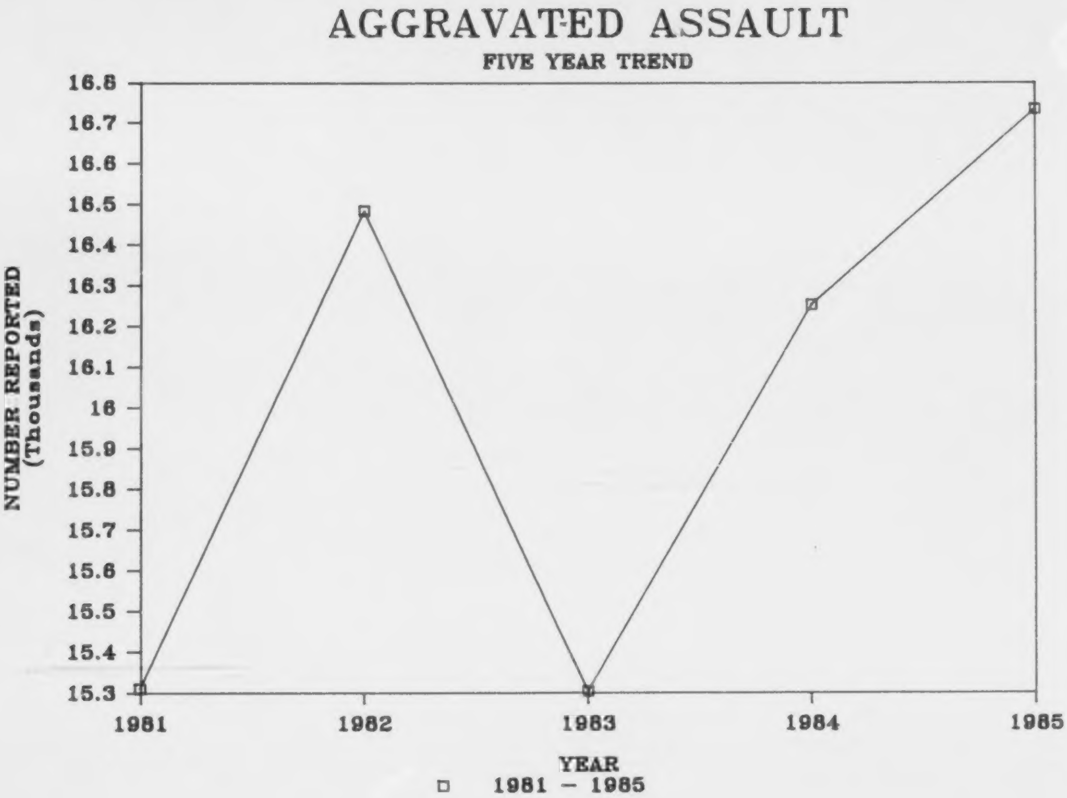


Figure 6B

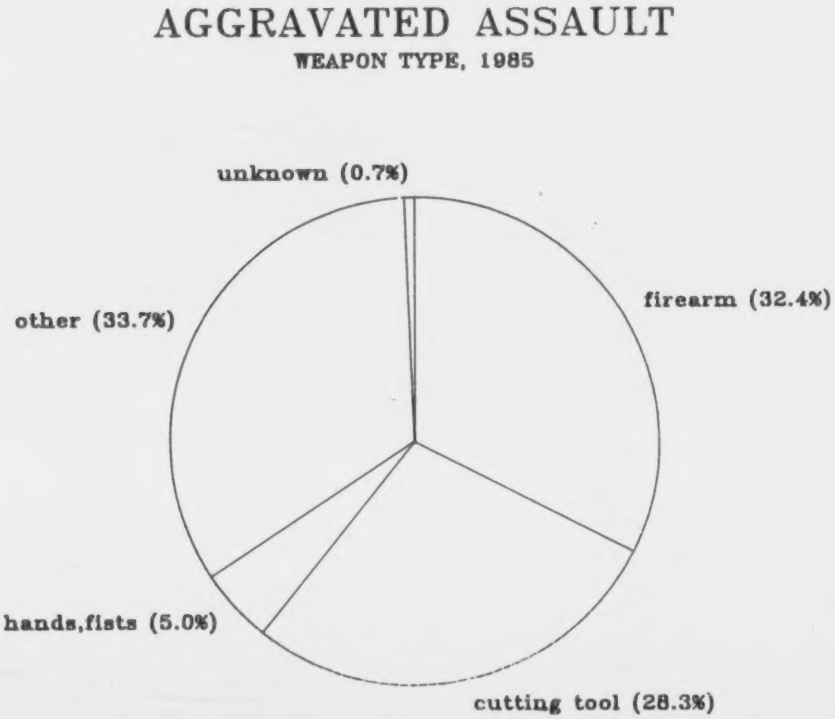
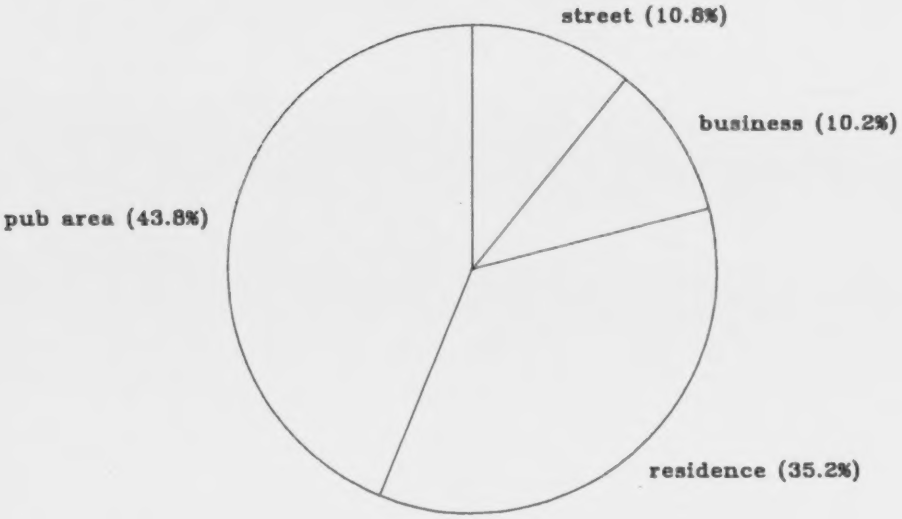


Figure 6C



AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, 1985

Table 8

BURGLARY

DEFINITION

Burglary is defined as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify the crime as a burglary.

TREND

Year	Number reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% Change from Previous Year
1981	88,822	0.6%	1,596.8	− 1.2%
1982	82,256	− 7.4%	1,453.2	− 9.0%
1983	70,080	−14.8%	1,216.9	−16.3%
1984	69,659	− 0.6%	1,189.2	− 2.3%
1985	77,809	11.7%	1,306.3	9.8

Percentage change from 1981 to 1985
— in number of reported crimes: −12.4%
— in rate per 100,000: −18.2%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1985

Victim-Offender Relationship	82.0%	Unknown
	12.0%	Stranger-to-Stranger
	6.0%	Non-Stranger-to-Non-Stranger
Place of Occurrence	64.9%	Residence
	21.5%	Business Establishment
	13.5%	Parks, Public Buildings, and Other Places
	0.1%	Street, Alley
Months of Highest Occurrence	9.3%	October
	9.0%	August
	8.8%	September
Value of Property Stolen During Offense		$63,110,583.00 Total $811.00 Per Incident
Arrest/Crimes Ratio	.11	
Profile of Persons Arrested	8,570	Arrests

	Age			
11.5%	16 and under	Sex:	Male	94.0%
37.6%	17—21		Female	6.0%
23.1%	22—26			
13.2%	27—31			
7.8%	32—36	Race:	White	47.7%
6.8%	37 and over		Non-White	52.3%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate

Figure 7A

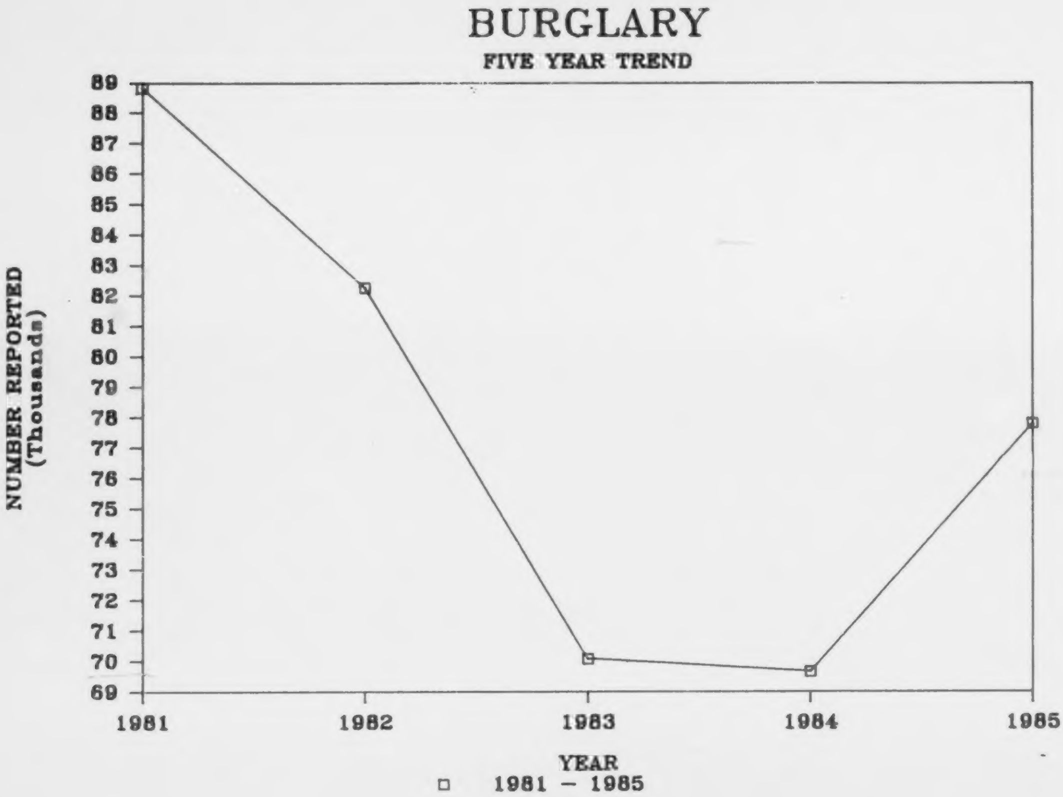


Figure 7B

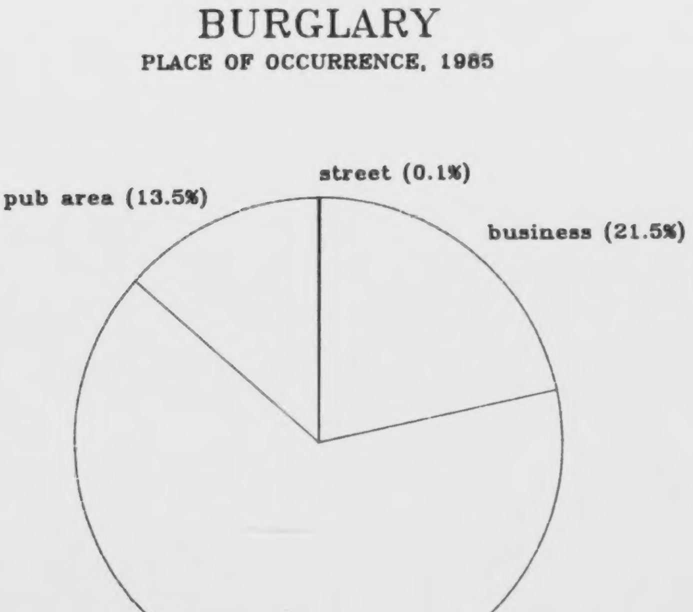


Table 9

LARCENY

DEFINITION

Larceny is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. It includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, etc., in which no use of force, violence, or fraud occurs.

TREND

Year	Number reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% Change from Previous Year
1981	162,368	5.0%	2,918.3	3.1%
1982	158,935	− 2.1%	2,807.9	− 3.8%
1983	137,642	−13.4%	2,390.1	−14.9%
1984	142,732	3.7%	2,436.6	1.9%
1985	164,143	15.0%	2,755.7	13.1%

Percentage change from 1981 to 1985
— in number of reported crimes: −1.1%
— in rate per 100,000: −5.6%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1985

Victim-Offender Relationship	69.5%	Unknown
	22.3%	Stranger-to-Stranger
	8.2%	Non-Stranger-to-Non-Stranger
Criminal Activity	35.8%	From motor vehicle/ Auto accessories
	33.5%	Other thefts
	12.7%	Shoplifting
	10.2%	From building
	4.7%	Bicycles
	1.1%	Purse snatching
	1.0%	From coin machines
	1.0%	Pocket-picking
Place of Occurrence	36.3%	Business Establishment
	32.2%	Parks, Public Buildings, and Other Places
	28.1%	Residence
	3.3%	Street, Alley
Months of Highest Occurrence	9.4%	April
	9.3%	August
	9.2%	July
Value of Property Stolen During Offense		$64,888,054.00 Total $395.00 Per Incident
Arrest/Crimes Ratio	.17	
Profile of Persons Arrested	28,281	Arrests

Age				
11.7%	16 and under	Sex:	Male	69.4%
29.1%	17—21		Female	30.6%
19.0%	22—26			
14.3%	27—31			
9.6%	32—36	Race:	White	40.5%
16.3%	37 and over		Non-White	59.5%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate

Figure 8A

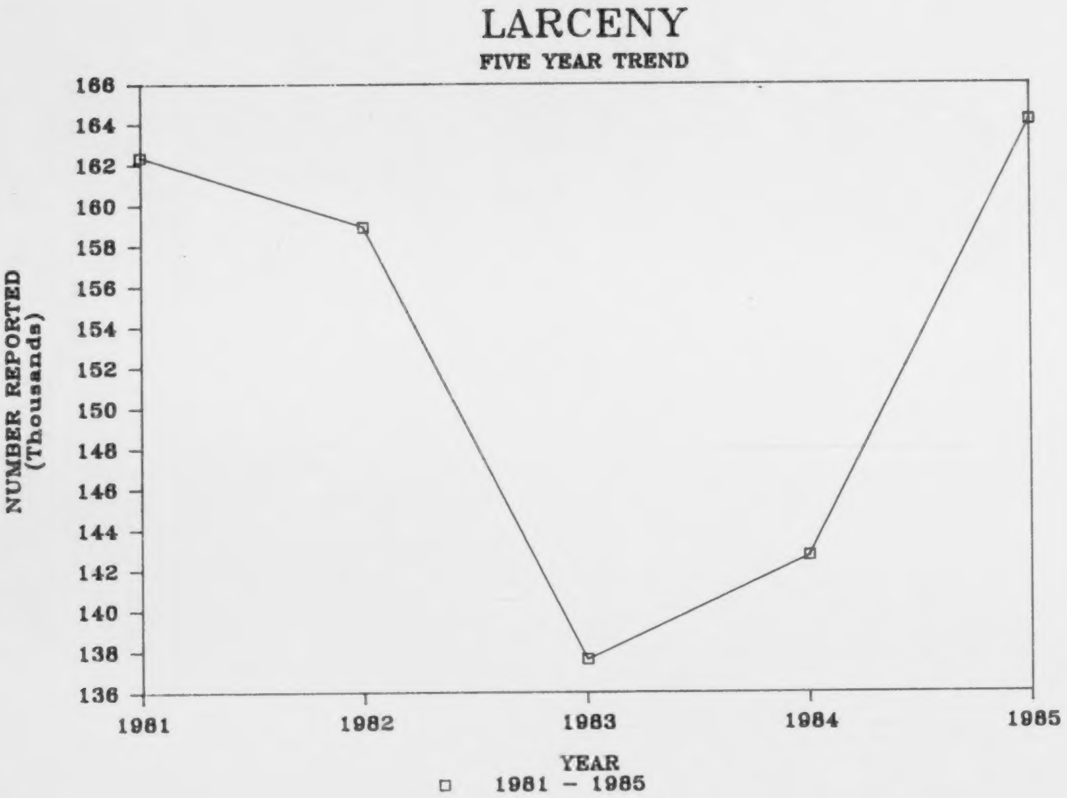


Figure 8B

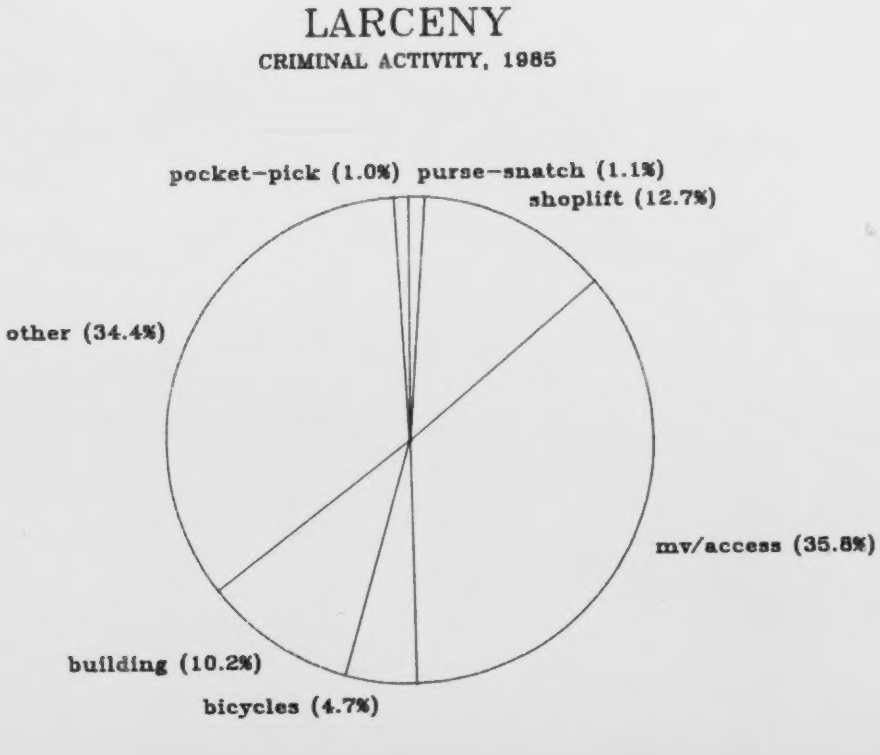


Figure 8C

LARCENY

PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, 1985

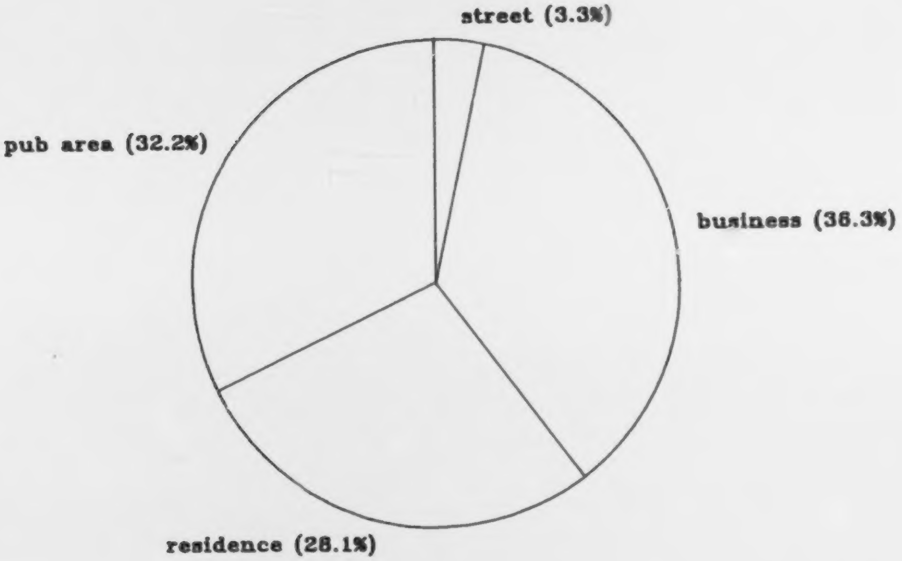


Table 10

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

DEFINITION

Motor vehicle theft is defined as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. This definition excludes taking for temporary use by those persons having lawful access to the vehicle.

TREND

Year	Number reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% Change from Previous Year
1981	18,061	− 9.2%	324.7	−10.8%
1982	17,765	− 1.6%	313.9	− 3.3%
1983	15,954	−10.2%	277.0	−11.8%
1984	17,626	10.5%	300.9	8.6%
1985	22,868	29.7%	383.9	27.6%

Percentage change from 1981 to 1985
— in number of reported crimes: −26.6%
— in rate per 100,000: −18.2%

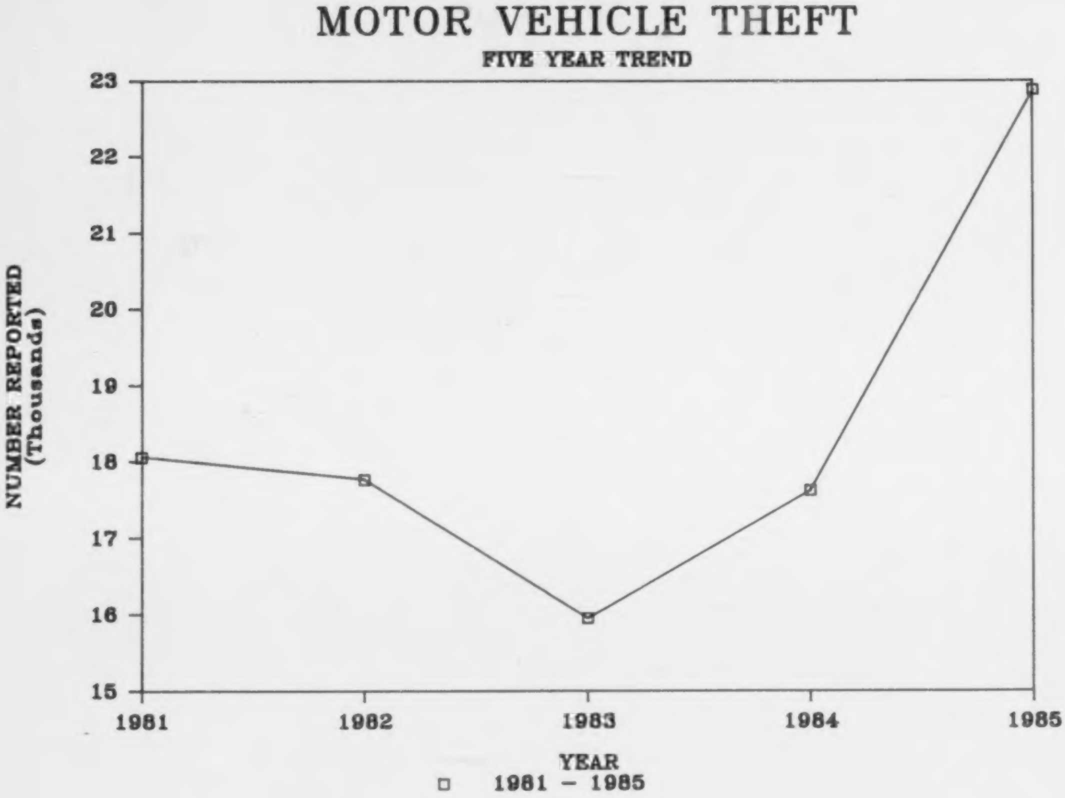
CHARACTERISTICS, 1985

Victim-Offender Relationship	76.4%	Unknown
	12.9%	Stranger-to-Stranger
	10.7%	Non-Stranger-to-Non-Stranger
Place of Occurrence	40.6%	Parks, Public Buildings, and Other Places
	30.2%	Residence
	23.1%	Business Establishment
	6.1%	Street, Alley
Months of Highest Occurrence	9.3%	October
	9.2%	August
	9.0%	July
Value of Property Stolen During Offense		$126,310,887.00 Total $5,523.00 Per Incident
Arrest/Crimes Ratio	.09	
Profile of Persons Arrested	2,140	Arrests

	Age			
15.0%	16 and under	Sex:	Male	91.7%
40.1%	17–21		Female	8.3%
17.6%	22–26			
11.4%	27–31			
7.5%	32–36	Race:	White	47.3%
8.5%	37 and over		Non-White	52.7%

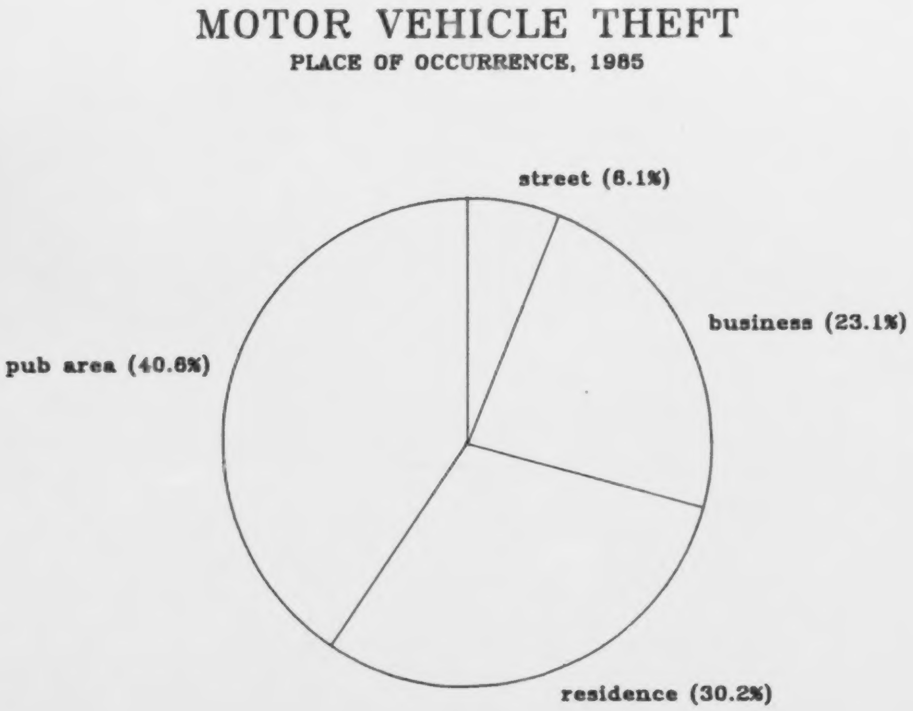
Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate

Figure 9A


MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

FIVE YEAR TREND

Figure 9B


MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, 1985

Table 11

ARSON

DEFINITION

Arson is defined as any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc. Only fires determined through investigation to have been willfully or maliciously set are classified as arsons. Fires of suspicious or unknown origins are excluded.

TREND

Year	Number reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% Change from Previous Year
1981	1,240	4.3%	22.3	2.8%
1982	1,154	− 6.9%	20.4	8.5%
1983	1,046	− 9.4%	18.2	−10.8%
1984	1,068	2.1%	18.2	0.2%
1985	1,264	18.4%	21.2	16.4%

Percentage change from 1981 to 1985
— in number of reported crimes: 1.9%
— in rate per 100,000: −4.9%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1985

Victim-Offender Relationship	69.5%	Unknown
	18.4%	Non-Stranger-to-Non-Stranger
	12.2%	Stranger-to-Stranger
Place of Occurrence	56.5%	Residence
	19.7%	Parks, Public Buildings, and Other Places
	15.7%	Business Establishment
	8.1%	Street, Alley
Months of Highest Occurrence	10.8%	September
	10.4%	July
	9.4%	March
Arrest/Crimes Ratio	.23	
Profile of Persons Arrested	290	Arrests

	Age			
4.8%	16 and under	Sex:	Male	77.2%
22.8%	17—21		Female	22.8%
20.0%	22—26			
19.0%	27—31			
12.8%	32—36	Race:	White	61.0%
20.7%	37 and over		Non-White	39.0%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate

Figure 10A

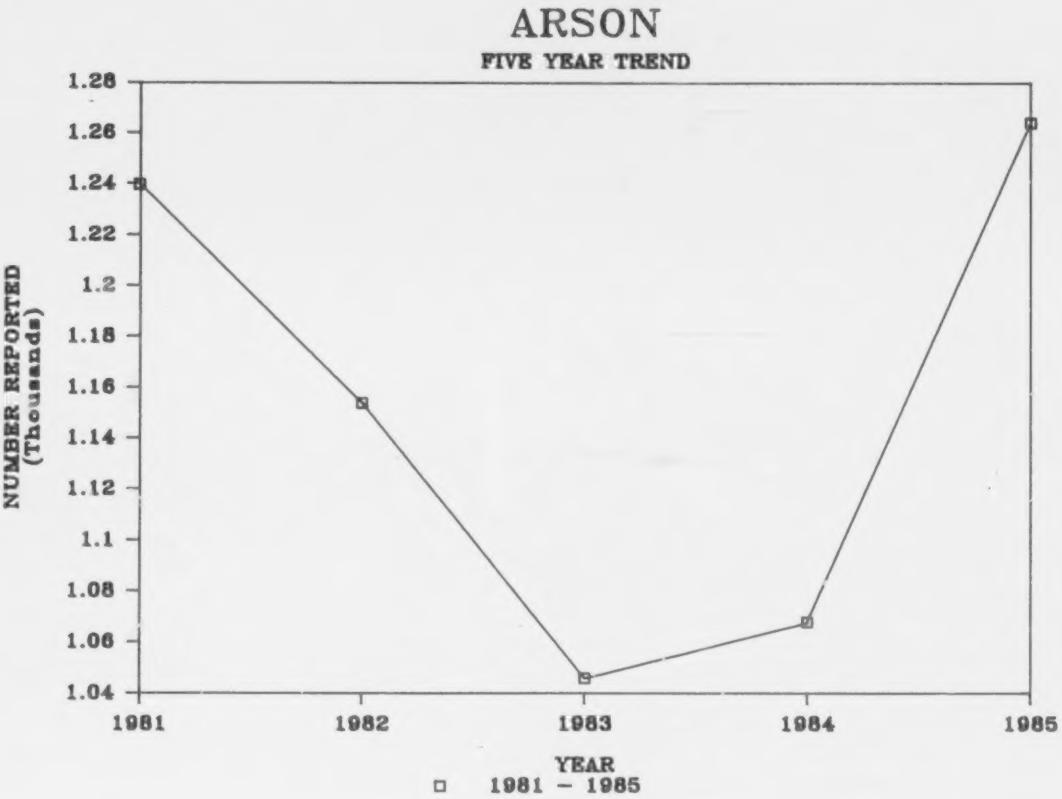


Figure 10B

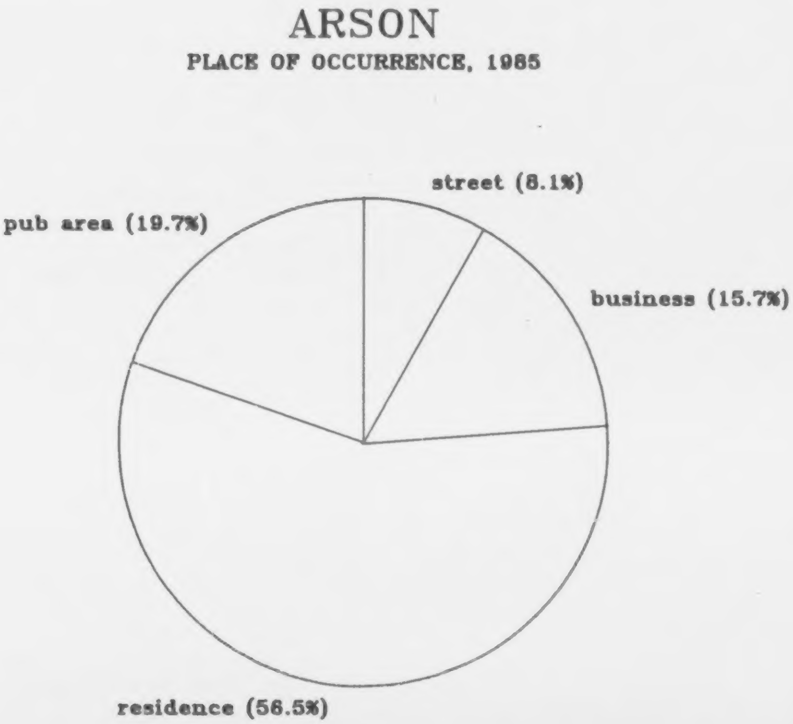


Figure 11

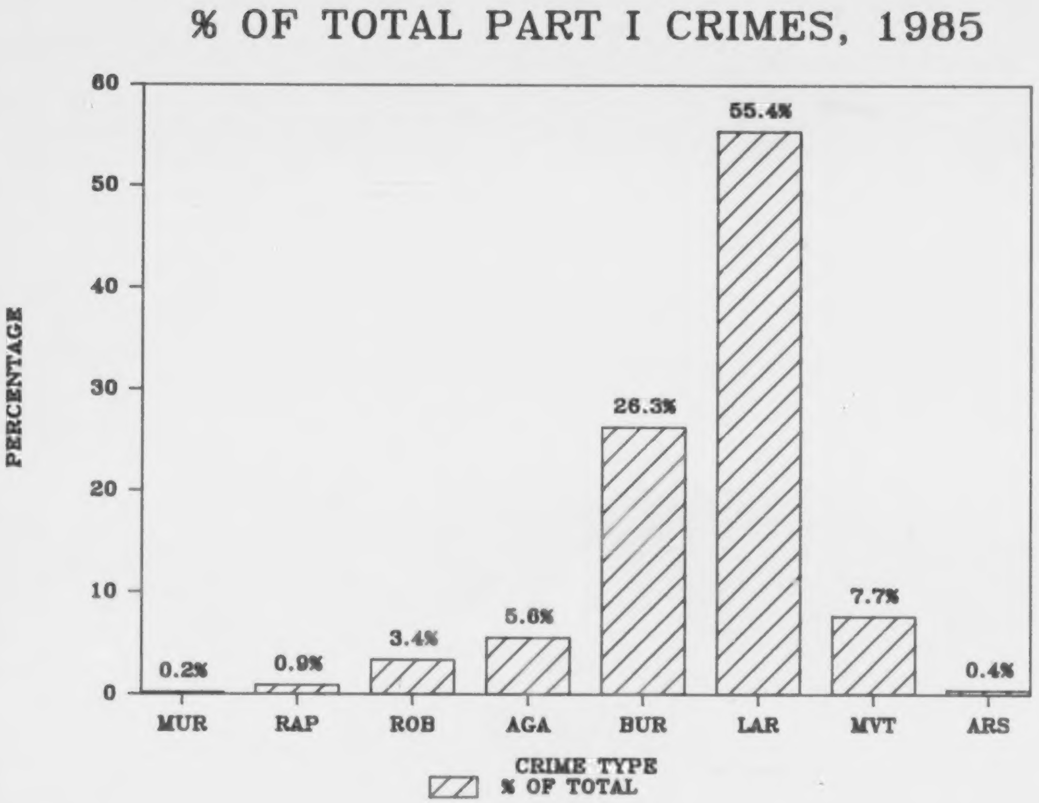

% OF TOTAL PART I CRIMES, 1985
PERCENTAGE
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
0.2%
0.9%
3.4%
5.6%
26.3%
55.4%
7.7%
0.4%
MUR
RAP
ROB
AGA
BUR
LAR
MVT
ARS
CRIME TYPE
% OF TOTAL

Table 12

CHARACTERISTICS OF PART I CRIMES, 1985

	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Victim-Perpetrator Relationship (%)								
Reported Stranger-to-Stranger	6.3	32.7	49.9	15.6	12.0	22.3	12.9	12.2
Reported non-stranger-to-non-stranger	42.6	41.4	11.9	59.2	6.0	8.2	10.7	18.4
Relationship not known	51.1	26.0	38.3	25.2	82.0	69.5	76.4	69.5
Weapon Used (%)								
Firearm	44.4	8.5	42.3	32.4				
Cutting Tool	13.1	8.3	10.4	28.3				
Hands, fists, etc.	2.8	41.0	31.6	5.0				
Other dangerous weapons	18.2	15.5	15.3	33.7				
Unknown	21.4	26.7	0.5	0.7				
Property Stolen								
Total value	$44,357	$183,929	$5,607,120		$63,110,583	$64,888,054	$126,310,887	
Value per incident	$ 74	$ 66	$ 556		$ 811	$ 395	$ 5,523	
Occurrence (%)								
Street, alley	7.6	11.3	44.0	10.8	0.1	3.3	6.1	8.1
Service station	1.0	0.2	3.4	0.4	0.8	2.9	1.1	0.5
Chain store	1.0	0.9	10.0	1.2	1.4	6.8	1.2	0.9
Bank	0.0	0.1	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4
Other commercial business	6.2	4.6	20.6	8.5	19.2	26.4	20.6	13.9
Residence	44.6	36.4	11.5	35.2	64.9	28.1	30.2	56.5
Public areas, other buildings, unknown	39.5	46.0	8.6	43.8	13.5	32.2	40.6	19.7

Note: Due to rounding or missing data, percentages do not always total 100%.
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CRIME

Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) are geographical subdivisions composed of a core city with a population of at least 50,000 or an urbanized area of at least 50,000 population and a total metropolitan area population of at least 100,000 combined with economically/socially related counties: MSA's experienced the highest crime rates in the state in all categories of Part I crimes (See Table 14).

Georgia's eight MSA's currently account for 63.2 percent of the state's population yet they include only 38 of the 159 counties. In comparison of overall crime rates, MSA's more than double (6,195) the non-MSA rate (2,882) for rural areas (See Table 13).

These tables indicate the importance of population density as one factor in the number of crimes committed in an area. Table 40 provides specific crime rates for the individual counties that are the components of the MSA/non-MSA breakdown. The ranking of counties by crime rate in Table 40 also indicates that many of the counties that are part of an MSA rank high in the listing.

Table 13
MSA/NON MSA's, 1985

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA	COUNTY	POPULATION	% OF TOTAL	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	PART I CRIME TOTAL	CRIME RATE
Albany, GA MSA	Dougherty	108,328		12	101	124	398	2,084	2,940	252	23	5,934	
	Lee	15,144		1	2	0	6	21	32	6	1	69	
Albany, GA MSA Total		123,472	2.1%	13	103	124	404	2,105	2,972	258	24	6,003	4,862
Athens, GA MSA	Clarke	77,803		6	32	78	306	1,096	3,675	254	21	5,468	
	Jackson	27,030		1	5	9	71	259	338	59	11	753	
	Madison	19,665		0	2	0	13	82	90	12	1	200	
	Oconee	15,183		0	0	3	5	35	15	5	2	65	
Athens, GA MSA Total		139,681	2.3%	7	39	90	395	1,472	4,118	330	35	6,486	4,643
Atlanta, GA MSA	Barrow	23,375		4	7	8	40	232	415	62	7	775	
	Butts	14,998		1	4	4	9	122	151	23	3	317	
	Cherokee	63,724		8	17	5	100	637	1,029	201	20	2,017	
	Clayton	171,054		8	33	147	282	1,811	4,862	679	20	7,842	
	Cobb	336,517		8	92	321	505	4,263	9,665	1,867	69	16,790	
	Coweta	42,497		5	10	12	47	433	586	62	6	1,161	
	DeKalb	512,567		18	231	1,079	735	9,168	20,387	3,292	84	34,994	
	Douglas	69,281		3	14	16	146	474	1,240	209	8	2,110	
	Fayette	45,909		0	2	3	17	313	556	45	2	938	
	Forsyth	33,408		0	8	5	34	362	614	102	7	1,132	
	Fulton	615,938		168	1,008	5,547	6,659	17,823	40,667	8,010	82	79,964	
	Gwinnett	231,529		7	39	101	375	2,937	6,388	1,030	112	10,989	
	Henry	44,997		2	14	13	45	386	758	103	8	1,329	
	Newton	38,142		4	4	16	102	472	804	73	12	1,487	
	Paulding	30,474		7	4	5	54	207	327	67	11	682	
	Rockdale	48,255		3	8	18	117	434	966	121	9	1,676	
	Spalding	51,422		11	18	56	243	678	1,589	146	9	2,750	
	Walton	35,117		0	6	4	40	260	472	44	2	828	
Atlanta, GA MSA Total		2,409,204	40.4%	257	1,519	7,360	9,550	41,012	91,476	16,136	471	167,781	6,964
Augusta, GA MSA	Columbia	51,117		1	14	11	51	414	679	40	11	1,221	
	Richmond	194,757		34	77	246	391	2,900	5,689	597	51	9,985	
	McDuffie	20,029		0	0	3	6	39	123	9	3	183	
Augusta, GA MSA Total		265,903	4.5%	35	91	260	448	3,353	6,491	646	65	11,389	4,283
Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA	Dade	13,134		1	1	3	2	71	65	28	6	177	
	Catoosa	40,243		0	2	13	22	202	387	81	8	715	
	Walker	58,145		2	13	8	47	509	707	140	33	1,459	
Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA Total		111,522	1.9%	3	16	24	71	782	1,159	249	47	2,351	2,108
Columbus, GA-AL MSA	Chattahoochee	22,647		0	0	2	10	18	14	0	0	44	
	Muscogee	177,132		25	84	397	379	2,080	6,130	557	33	9,685	
Columbus, GA-AL MSA Total		199,779	3.4%	25	84	399	389	2,098	6,144	557	33	9,729	4,870
Macon, GA MSA	Bibb	156,087		17	90	165	376	1,904	5,403	420	54	8,429	
	Houston	84,450		6	25	43	162	1,105	2,019	150	10	3,520	
	Jones	18,935		2	1	0	4	36	41	6	0	90	
	Peach	20,914		1	1	5	48	151	260	24	1	491	
Macon, GA MSA Total		280,386	4.7%	26	117	213	590	3,196	7,723	600	65	12,530	4,469
Savannah, GA MSA	Chatham	211,804		73	195	765	542	4,472	9,669	666	67	16,449	
	Effingham	20,715		1	4	3	29	111	176	22	2	348	
Savannah, GA MSA Total		232,519	3.9%	74	199	768	571	4,583	9,845	688	69	16,797	7,224
Total MSA's		3,762,466	63.2%	440	2,168	9,238	12,418	58,601	129,928	19,464	809	233,066	6,195
Total Outside MSA's		2,194,098	36.8%	163	637	840	4,316	19,208	34,215	3,404	455	63,238	2,882
Total State Agencies Reporting				1	111	75	99	552	286	94	56	1,274	
Total State		5,956,564	100.0%	603	2,805	10,078	16,734	77,809	164,143	22,868	1,264	296,304	4,974

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center, Rural Development Center, Office of Planning and Budget

Table 14

MSA/NON-MSA PART I CRIME RATES, 1985

	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEH THEFT	ARSON
TOTAL MSA	10.7	57.6	245.5	330.0	1,557.5	3,453.3	517.3	21.5
NON-MSA	7.4	29.0	38.3	196.7	875.4	1,559.4	155.1	20.7

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

CRIME TRENDS AND COMPARISONS

The five year trend from 1981-1985 indicates that crime peaked during 1981. After a two year decrease in 1982 and 1983, 1984 and 1985 figures indicate a reversal of the downward pattern. Examination of rates for individual Part I crimes indicates that all increased in 1984 and 1985 with the exception of burglary which dropped by 0.6 percent in 1984. The total increase for Part I crimes in 1985 was 14.3 percent.

Table 17 indicates that Georgia, the South and the United States experienced an increase for Part I crimes for 1985.

CHANGES IN CRIME RATES

Crime rates must be interpreted with the understanding that they are the product of changes in both the number of crimes reported and population. For this reason, analysis of crime rate comparison is important since comparable groups, whether counties or states or specific groups of persons of a certain age range, race, or sex, can be compared to determine a rate per 100,000 persons. Table 19 relates crime and population from 1981-1985.

Figure 12A

PART I CRIMES, FIVE YEAR TREND

VIOLENT, PROPERTY, TOTAL, 1981 – 1985

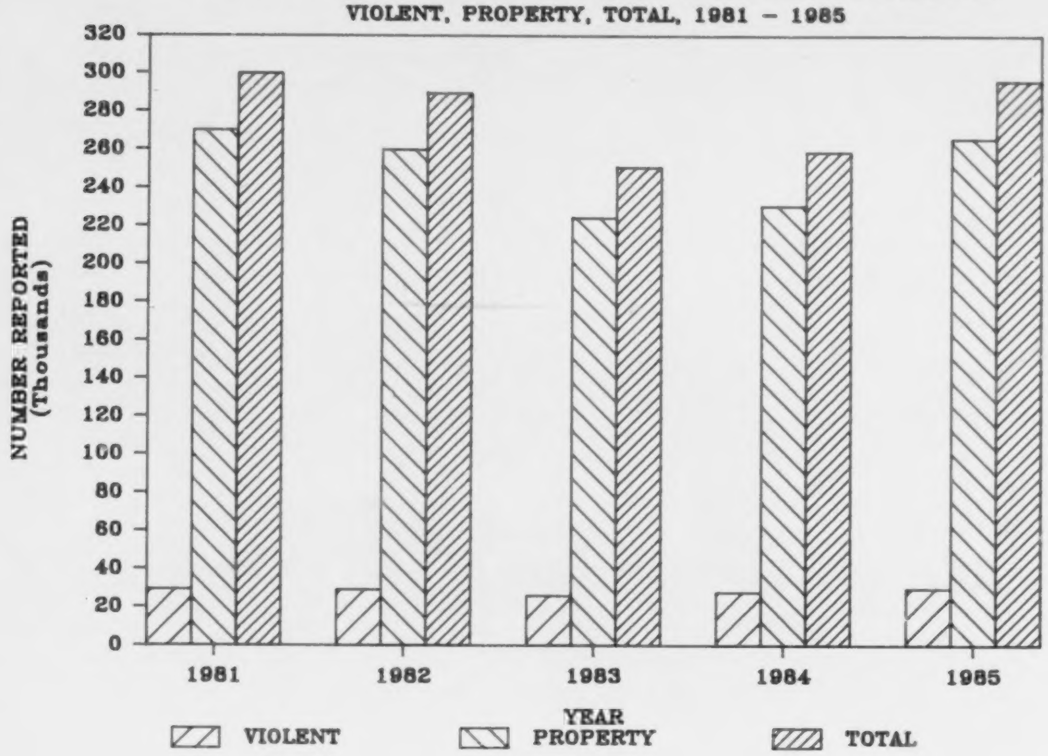


Figure 12B

PART I CRIME RATE, FIVE YEAR TREND

VIOLENT, PROPERTY, TOTAL, 1981 – 1985

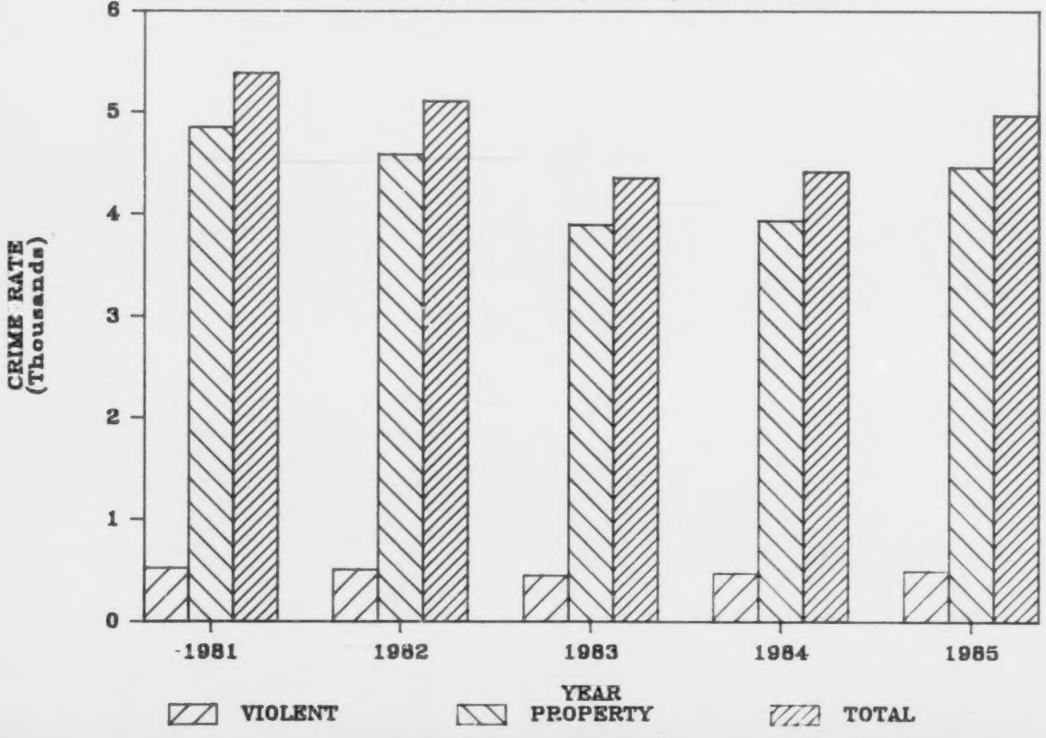


Table 15

CHANGES IN NUMBER OF PART I CRIMES GEORGIA, 1981—1985

Type of Crime	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Murder	836	744	460	562	603
(% Change)	6.9%	−11.0%	−38.2%	22.2%	7.3%
Forcible Rape	2,459	2,453	2,188	2,530	2,805
(% Change)	−2.1%	−0.2%	−10.8%	15.6%	10.9%
Robbery	10,991	9,763	8,489	8,823	10,078
(% Change)	1.0%	−11.2%	−13.0%	3.9%	14.2%
Aggravated Assault	15,312	16,484	15,305	16,253	16,734
(% Change)	−2.0%	7.7%	−7.2%	6.2%	3.0%
Total violent crime	29,598	29,444	26,442	28,168	30,220
(% Change)	−0.7%	−0.5%	−10.2%	6.5%	7.3%
Burglary	88,822	82,256	70,080	69,659	77,809
(% Change)	0.6%	−7.4%	−14.8%	−0.6%	11.7%
Larceny	162,368	158,935	137,642	142,732	164,143
(% Change)	5.0%	−2.1%	−13.4%	3.7%	15.0%
Motor vehicle theft	18,061	17,765	15,954	17,626	22,868
(% Change)	−9.2%	−1.6%	−10.2%	10.5%	29.7%
Arson	1,240	1,154	1,046	1,068	1,264
(% Change)	4.3%	−6.9%	−9.4%	2.1%	18.4%
Total property crime	270,491	260,110	224,722	231,085	266,084
(% Change)	2.5%	−3.8%	−13.6%	2.8%	15.1%
Total Part I crime	300,089	289,554	251,164	259,253	296,304
(% Change)	2.1%	−3.5%	−13.3%	3.2%	14.3%

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 16

CHANGES IN PART I CRIMES PER 100,000 PERSONS GEORGIA, 1981—1985

Type of Crime	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1981 1985
Murder	15.0	13.1	8.0	9.6	10.1	
(% Change)	4.9%	−12.7%	−38.9%	20.0%	5.2%	−32.7%
Forcible Rape	44.2	43.3	38.0	43.2	47.1	
(% Change)	−3.9%	−2.0%	−12.2%	13.7%	9.0%	−6.6%
Robbery	197.6	172.5	147.4	150.6	169.2	
(% Change)	−0.8%	−12.7%	−14.6%	2.2%	12.4%	−14.4%
Aggravated Assault	275.3	291.2	265.8	277.5	280.9	
(% Change)	−3.7%	5.8%	−8.7%	4.4%	1.2%	−2.0%
Total violent crime	532.1	520.1	459.2	480.9	507.3	
(% Change)	−2.4%	−2.3%	−11.7%	4.7%	5.5%	−4.7%
Burglary	1,596.8	1,453.2	1,216.9	1,189.2	1,306.3	
(% Change)	−1.2%	−9.0%	−16.3%	−2.3%	9.8%	−18.2%
Larceny	2,918.3	2,807.9	2,390.1	2,436.6	2,755.7	
(% Change)	3.1%	−3.8%	−14.9%	1.9%	13.1%	−5.6%
Motor vehicle theft	324.7	313.9	277.0	300.9	383.9	
(% Change)	−10.8%	−3.3%	−11.8%	8.6%	27.6%	18.2%
Arson	22.3	20.4	18.2	18.2	21.2	
(% Change)	2.8%	−8.5%	−10.8%	0.0%	16.5%	−4.9%
Total property crime	4,862.1	4,595.4	3,902.2	3,944.9	4,467.1	
(% Change)	0.6%	−5.5%	−15.1%	1.1%	13.2%	−8.1%
Total Part I crime	5,394.2	5,115.5	4,361.4	4,425.8	4,974.4	
(% Change)	0.3%	−5.2%	−14.7%	1.5%	12.4%	−7.8%

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 17

PART I CRIME TRENDS GEORGIA, SOUTH, NATION, 1981—1985

	1981	% Change	1982	% Change	1983	% Change	1984	% Change	1985	% Change
Georgia	300,089	2.1%	289,554	−3.5%	251,164	−13.3%	259,253	3.2%	295,040	13.8%
South	4,266,751	2.4%	4,220,401	−1.1%	3,932,209	−6.8%	3,892,887	−1.0%	4,228,828	8.6%
Nation	13,290,256	−0.04%	12,857,218	−3.3%	11,955,815	−7.0%	11,597,141	−3.0%	12,104,595	4.4%

Arson totals are not included in this table.

Source: FBI, Uniform Crime Report Preliminary Annual Release: Georgia Crime Information Center

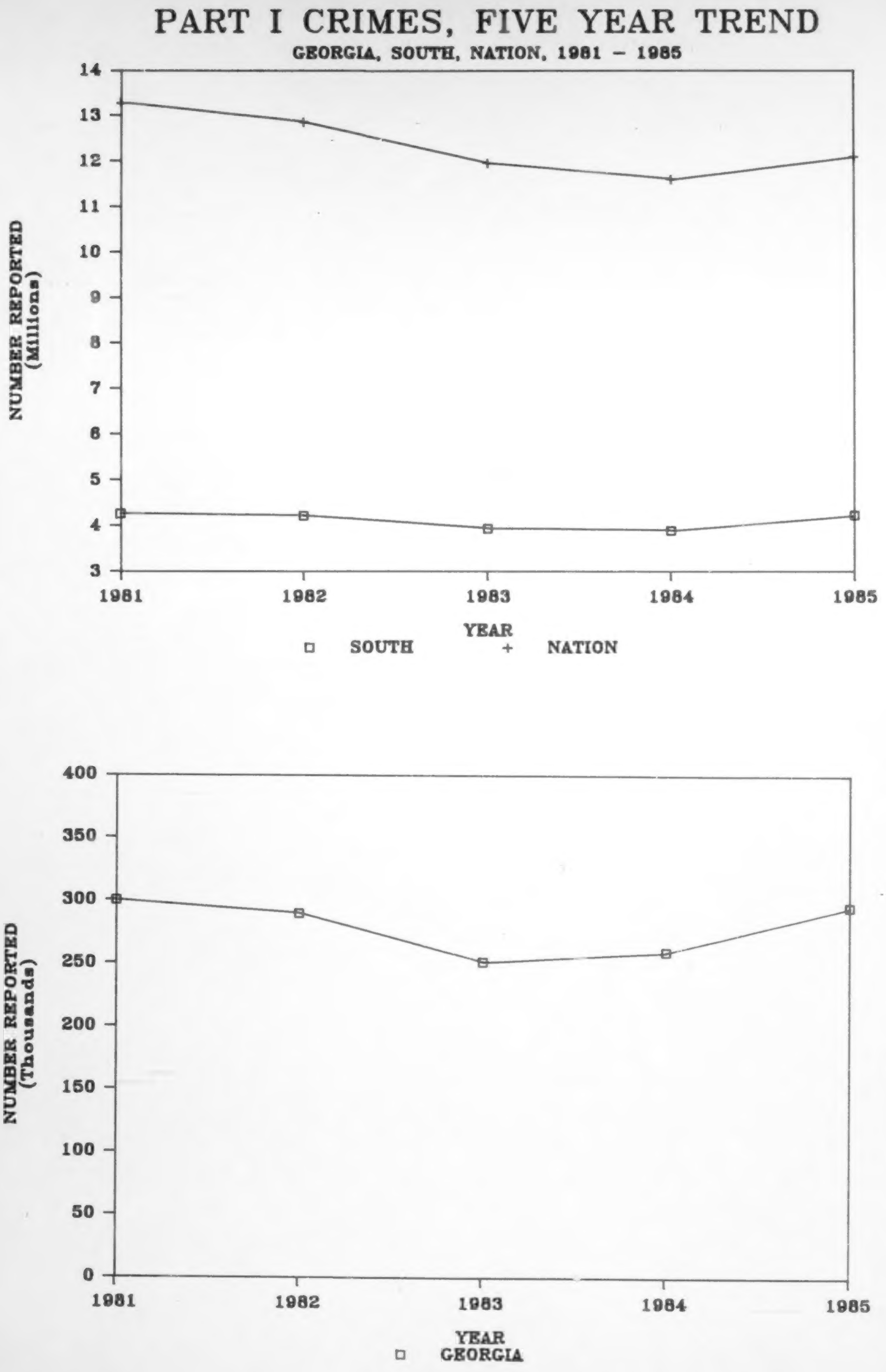
Table 18

CHANGES IN NUMBERS OF PART I CRIMES GEORGIA, SOUTH, NATION, 1981–1985

	Georgia		South		Nation	
Type of Crime	**1981**	**1985**	**1981**	**1985**	**1981**	**1985**
Murder	782	603	9,082	7,991	23,044	18,540
(% Change)		−22.9%		−12.0%		−19.5%
Forcible Rape	2,513	2,805	25,881	31,845	82,088	84,868
(% Change)		11.6%		23.0%		3.4%
Robbery	10,884	10,078	124,203	139,247	548,809	478,064
(% Change)		−7.4%		12.1%		−12.9%
Aggravated Assault	15,624	16,734	219,231	271,974	654,957	695,109
(% Change)		7.1%		24.1%		6.1%
Total violent crime	29,803	30,220	378,397	451,057	1,308,898	1,276,581
(% Change)		1.4%		19.2%		−2.5%
Burglary	88,328	77,809	1,063,365	1,099,837	3,759,193	2,947,338
(% Change)		−11.9%		3.4%		−21.6%
Larceny	154,567	164,143	2,009,124	2,357,858	7,112,657	6,804,805
(% Change)		6.2%		17.4%		−4.3%
Motor vehicle theft	19,891	22,868	271,224	320,076	1,114,651	1,075,871
(% Change)		15.0%		18.0%		−3.5%
Total property crime	262,786	264,820	3,343,713	3,777,771	11,986,501	10,828,014
(% Change)		0.8%		13.0%		−9.7%
Total Part I crime	292,589	295,040	3,722,110	4,228,828	13,295,399	12,104,595
(% Change)		0.8%		13.6%		−9.0%

Arson comparisons are not available for this table
(Source: FBI, Uniform Crime Report Preliminary Annual Release: Georgia Crime Information Center)

Figure 13



PART I CRIMES, FIVE YEAR TREND

GEORGIA, SOUTH, NATION, 1981 – 1985

Table 19

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CRIME AND POPULATION, GEORGIA 1981—1985

Year	Population	% Change	No. Part I Crimes	% Change	Part I Crime Rate	% Change
1981	5,562,354	1.8%	300,089	2.1%	5,395.0	0.3%
1982	5,660,472	1.8%	289,554	−3.5%	5,115.4	−5.2%
1983	5,758,843	1.7%	251,164	−13.3%	4,361.4	−14.7%
1984	5,857,839	1.7%	259,253	3.2%	4,425.7	1.5%
1985	5,956,564	1.7%	296,304	14.3%	4,974.4	12.4%

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimates

Figure 14A

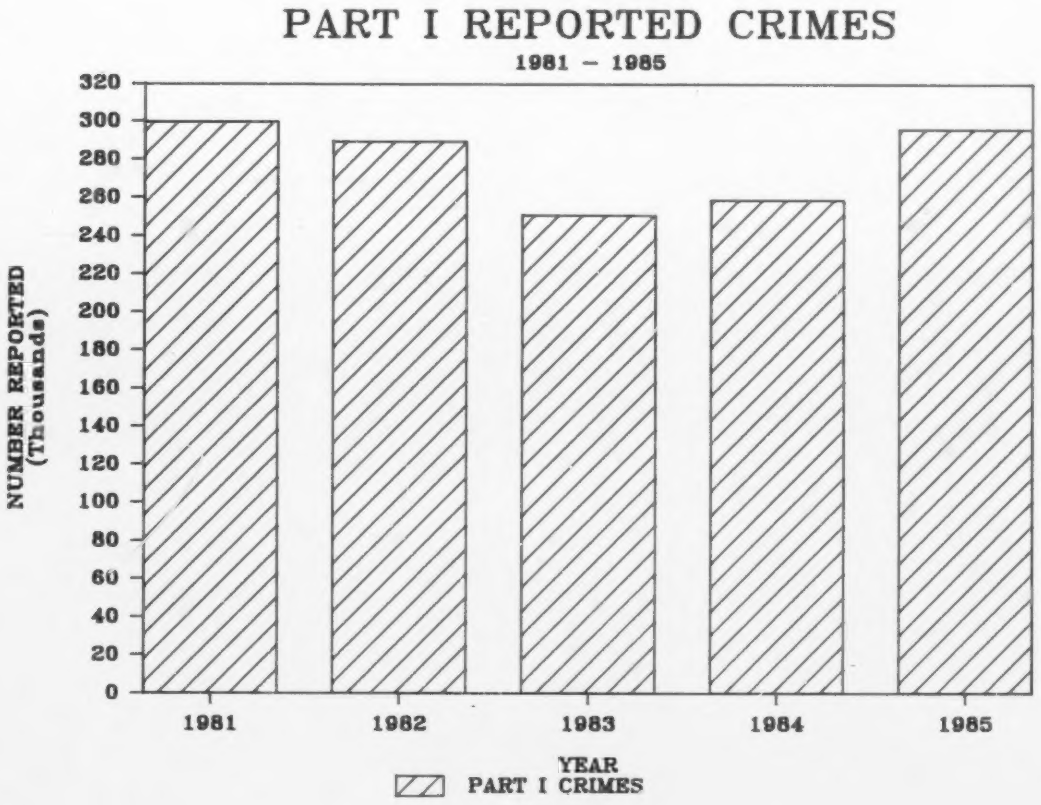
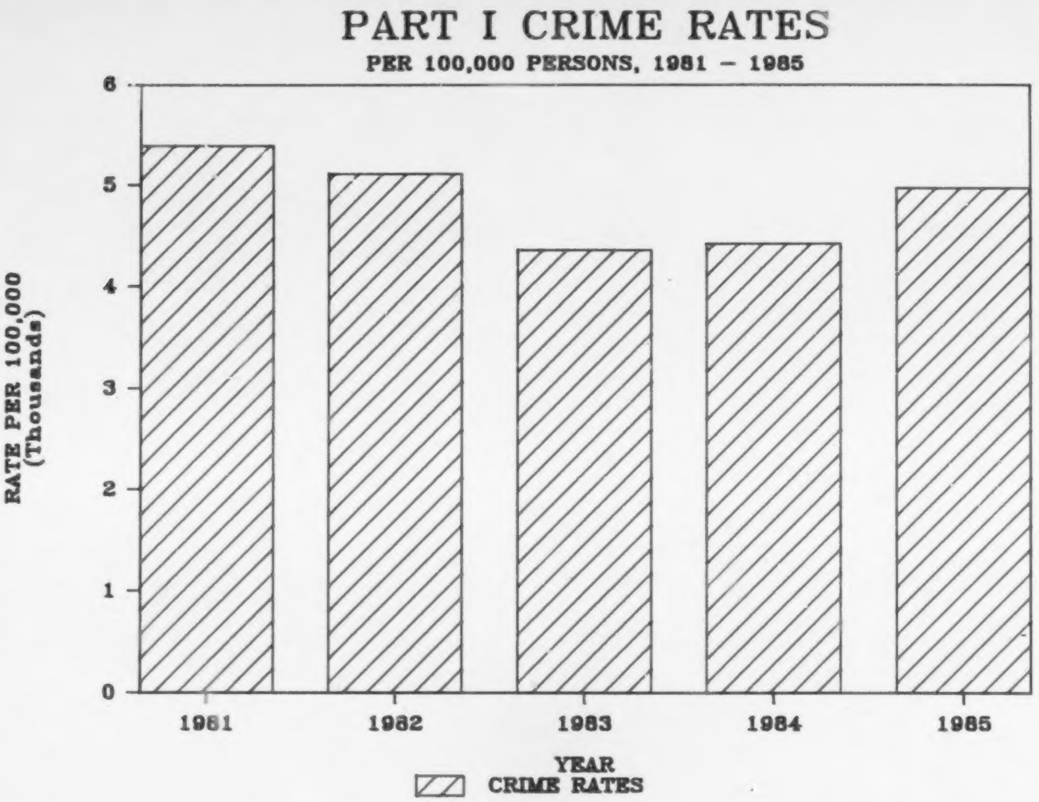


Figure 14B


PART I CRIME RATES
PER 100,000 PERSONS, 1981 – 1985
RATE PER 100,000 (Thousands)
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
YEAR
CRIME RATES

PROFILE OF PART II CRIMES IN GEORGIA

With the exception of 1982, the number of Part II crimes reported to GCIC has increased every year from 1981 to 1985. DUI data for 1985 are not available as of print date, however, in comparing crime totals, excluding DUI, for 1981 through 1985 one finds that totals for other Part II crimes continue to reflect an upward trend (see Table 20).

Part II crimes have not registered the same pattern demonstrated over the past 5 years as Part I crimes (See Figure 15). Because of the seriousness of Part I crimes, they are more likely to be reported; however, increased public and law enforcement awareness of certain Part II crimes has resulted in more frequent and accurate reporting. Included in these are narcotics offenses and crimes against children which embody several categories including other sex offenses, family offenses, and rapes involving juveniles. (Note: Rape is a Part I offense).

This section contains analyses of arrests for drug law violations and crimes against children.

Table 20

PROFILE OF REPORTED PART II CRIMES, 1981—1985

PART II CRIMES	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Other Assault	23,324	23,151	23,285	28,114	31,751
Forgery/Counterfeiting	7,126	6,832	6,687	7,109	8,250
Fraud	18,065	18,577	15,677	15,737	17,963
Embezzlement	662	633	695	1,461	2,077
Stolen Property	1,186	1,052	1,257	1,459	1,487
Vandalism	38,201	34,913	37,379	44,818	51,799
Weapons Violation	1,665	1,630	2,338	881	0
Prostitution/ Commercial Vice	211	317	1,013	1,397	1,812
Other Sex Offense	2,734	2,937	3,549	4,386	5,135
Narcotic Drug Laws	11,395	10,462	10,568	12,842	13,956
Gambling	320	283	365	432	344
Family Offense	2,728	2,818	2,818	2,979	3,375
DUI	47,477	50,357	54,418	53,366	*
Liquor Laws	1,289	1,497	2,367	2,476	2,921
Drunkenness	22,834	19,840	20,307	18,784	4,645
Public Disturbance	13,290	13,452	19,880	7,049	0
Vagrancy	637	546	229	25	12
Other Offense	29,375	29,661	35,178	50,721	70,058
Curfew/Loitering	208	184	214	71	0
Runaway	3,168	2,812	3,474	4,538	5,521
Total	225,895	221,954	241,698	258,645	221,106

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

*DUI totals unavailable

Figure 15

REPORTED PART II CRIME INCIDENTS

1981 – 1985

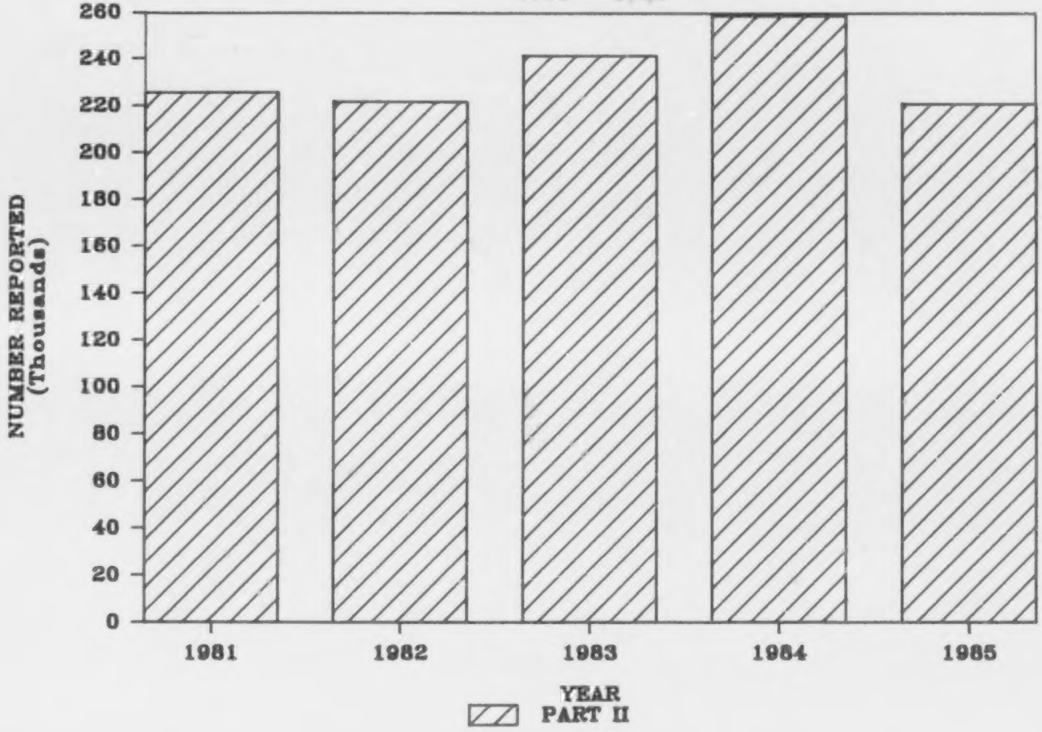


Table 21

PROFILE OF REPORTED PART II CRIMES STATEWIDE, 1984—1985

PART II CRIMES	1984	% of Total	1985	% of Total
Other Assault	28,114	10.9%	31,751	14.4%
Forgery/Counterfeiting	7,109	2.7%	8,250	3.7%
Fraud	15,737	6.1%	17,963	8.1%
Embezzlement	1,461	0.6%	2,077	0.9%
Stolen Property	1,459	0.6%	1,487	0.7%
Vandalism	44,818	17.3%	51,799	23.4%
Weapons Violation	881	0.3%	0	0.0%
Prostitution/ Commercial Vice	1,397	0.5%	1,812	0.8%
Other Sex Offense	4,386	1.7%	5,135	2.3%
Narcotic Drug Laws	12,842	5.0%	13,956	6.3%
Gambling	432	0.2%	344	0.2%
Family Offense	2,979	1.2%	3,375	1.5%
DUI	53,366	20.6%	*	0.0%
Liquor Laws	2,476	1.0%	2,921	1.3%
Drunkenness	18,784	7.3%	4,645	2.1%
Public Disturbance	7,049	2.7%	0	0.0%
Vagrancy	25	.0%	12	.0%
Other Offense	50,721	19.6%	70,058	31.7%
Curfew/Loitering	71	.0%	0	0.0%
Runaway	4,538	1.8%	5,521	2.5%
Total	258,645	100.0%	221,106	100.0%

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

*DUI total unavailable

CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN 1981—1985

Specific offense and arrest information for crimes against children may be analyzed to determine trends in the areas of rape, kidnapping, sex offenses, cruelty towards a child, contributing to the delinquency of a minor, and child neglect as these crimes apply to children and those arrested. (Note: Data on the specific crime category murder of children are not available).

The pattern of offenses within these categories for 1981-1985 do not conform to the pattern for all offenses reported during the same period. Reports of these particular offenses have been steadily increasing each year since 1981, while the totals for all crimes combined declined from 1981 through 1983, increased in 1984 and show a slight decrease for 1985 (1985 totals do not include DUI data).

One possible explanation for the increase in reported crimes of this type is the increased public attention focused on crimes against children. Legislative attention both at the state and federal level has mandated that this problem should be of primary focus for law enforcement agencies at all levels of government.

This increased awareness may have produced a greater sensitivity to such crimes and a greater tendency by the public to report such crimes.

Table 22A

REPORTED CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN GEORGIA, 1981—1985

CRIME	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Rape*	70	86	85	69	25
Kidnapping**	92	90	99	115	187
Sex Offense***	625	755	832	1,245	1,484
Cruelty Towards Child	477	692	749	1,071	1,165
Contributing to Delinquency of a Minor	410	374	471	453	376
Child Neglect	2,180	1,872	1,721	1,445	1,784
Total	3,854	3,869	3,957	4,398	5,021

Table 22B

REPORTED ARRESTS FOR CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN GEORGIA, 1981—1985

CRIME	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Rape*					
Female	2	1	2	1	1
Male	29	42	35	32	21
Kidnapping**					
Female	2	3	1	1	5
Male	7	13	12	10	14
Sex Offense***					
Female	5	14	20	27	25
Male	360	423	564	789	989
Cruelty Towards Child					
Female	66	107	111	113	163
Male	173	226	221	215	324
Contributing to Delinquency of a Minor					
Female	88	92	141	107	143
Male	455	440	568	494	504
Child Neglect					
Female	80	66	82	80	107
Male	4,269	4,103	3,790	3,318	4,586
Total	5,536	5,530	5,547	5,187	6,882

* Rape committed against juveniles includes the specific charges of: sexual assault-sodomy-boy-gun, sexual assault-sodomy-girl-gun, sexual assault-sodomy-boy, sexual assault-sodomy-girl, sexual assault-sodomy-boy-strongarm, and sexual assault-sodomy-girl-strongarm.

** Kidnapping of juveniles includes the specific charge of: kidnap minor for ransom, kidnap minor to sexually assault, and kidnap minor.

*** Sexual offenses against juveniles include the specific charges of: child fondling, homosexual act with boy, homosexual act with girl, and incest with minor.

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting database, Georgia Crime Information Center

ARRESTS FOR CRIMES

Trends, Characteristics, Comparisons

Numbers and rates of arrests are useful measures of law enforcement activity and official responses to crime. Arrest statistics also provide some insight into the composition of the criminal population, particularly as regards age, sex and race. The varied policies and emphasis of law enforcement agencies influence the volume and type of arrests made. However, arrest practices for crimes are relatively uniform, allowing comparisons over time. Furthermore, it must be understood that because an individual can be arrested more than once during a given year, annual arrest statistics more accurately reflect the number of arrests made, rather than the number of different persons taken into custody.

The arrest data reflect the actual number of arrests reported, not necessarily all those that took place.

Profile of Part I Arrest Trends

During the period 1981-1985, the number of arrests made by Georgia law enforcement agencies for Part I crimes increased 0.5 percent. Excluding 1983 and 1984, increases in reported arrests were recorded for all other years during the period. The number of arrests increased for forcible rape (7.0%), aggravated assault (4.2%) and larceny (10.7%). Decreases were reported for murder (−17.0%), robbery (−10.4%), burglary (−20.3%), motor vehicle theft (−8.0%) and arson (−24.3%) (See Table 23). Arrests were made for only a small portion of reported crimes (See Table 24).

Figure 16

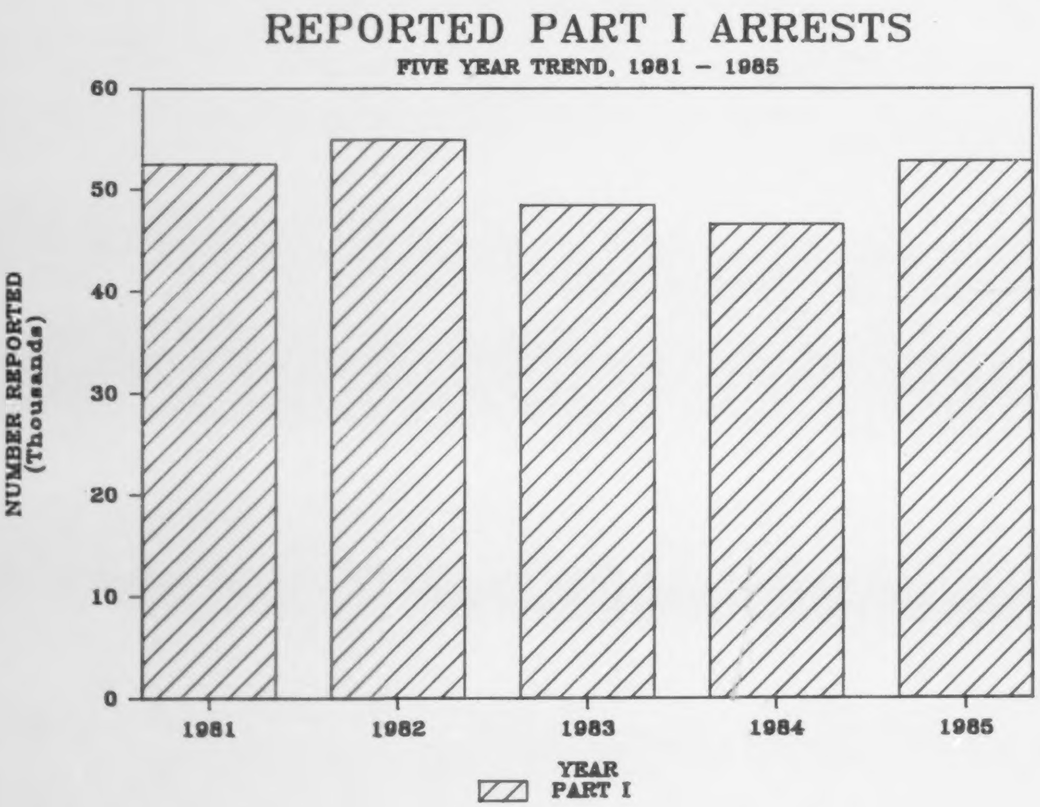


Figure 17A

PART I CRIME ARRESTS

BY AGE, 1981

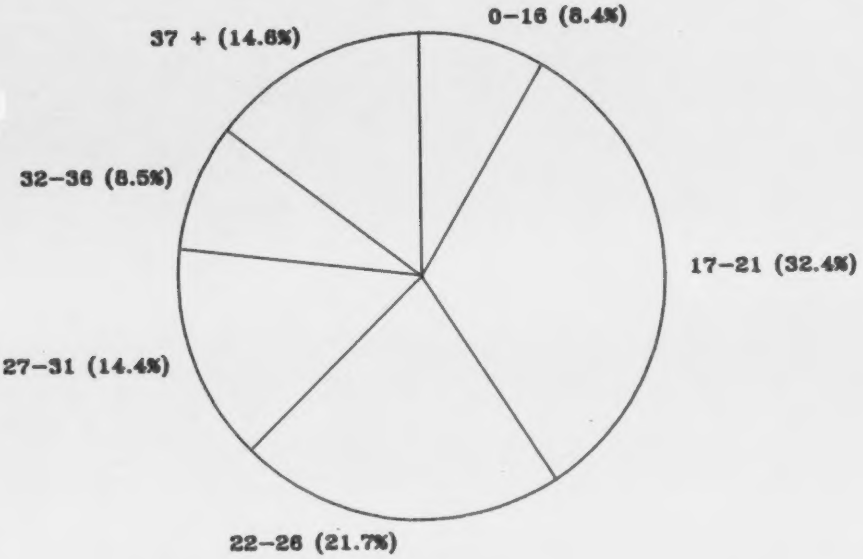
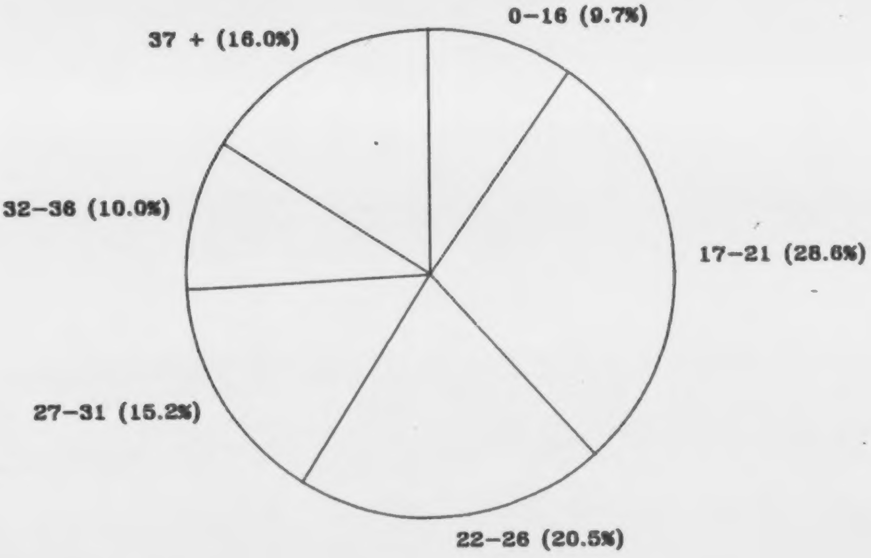


Figure 17B

PART I CRIME ARRESTS

BY AGE, 1985



Profile of Persons Arrested

With the exceptions of murder, aggravated assault and arson, young people aged 17-26 are arrested more frequently than other age groups for both violent and property crimes. Population estimates reveal that the number of persons in the 17-21 age group has fallen by approximately one percent from 1981 to 1985. During the same time period, this age group's arrest rate has fallen from 32.4 percent of total arrests to 28.6 percent of total arrests (See table 25). (Care should be exercised in placing too much emphasis on the demographic factor).

In addition, males were arrested more frequently than females, and non-whites were arrested more often than whites. (See Table 26 arrests by age, sex, and race).

Profile of Juvenile Arrests for Part I Crimes

In Georgia, juveniles are persons 16 years of age and under. In 1985, juveniles accounted for 9.7% of all arrests for Part I crimes. This represents an increase of 1.3% from 8.4% in 1981. The percentage of total arrests slightly increased from 1981-1985 (See Table 25).

In 1985 juveniles represented the lowest percentages of arrest rates for each category of Part I violent crimes but the age group 37+ recorded the lowest percentages of arrest rates for Part I property crimes (See Tables 26 and 27). Table 27 indicates that juveniles are being arrested for few violent crimes as compared to property crimes such as burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

Note: Population estimates are based upon extrapolations of projections provided by the Office of Planning and Budget.

Table 23

PROFILE OF REPORTED ARRESTS FOR PART I CRIMES 1981—1985

Type of Crime	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1981 1985
Murder	748	668	590	574	621	
(% Change)	22.4%	−10.7%	−11.7%	−2.7%	8.2%	−17.0%
Forcible Rape	935	869	923	942	1,000	
(% Change)	6.9%	−7.1%	6.2%	2.1%	6.2%	7.0%
Robbery	2,998	2,934	2,677	2,502	2,687	
(% Change)	8.5%	−2.1%	−8.8%	−6.5%	7.4%	−10.4%
Aggravated Assault	8,885	9,662	8,706	8,618	9,254	
(% Change)	−0.7%	8.7%	−9.9%	−1.0%	7.4%	4.2%
Total violent crime	13,566	14,133	12,896	12,636	13,562	
(% Change)	2.8%	4.2%	−8.8%	−2.0%	7.3%	.0%
Burglary	10,748	10,844	8,530	7,654	8,570	
(% Change)	−2.1%	0.9%	−21.3%	−10.3%	12.0%	−20.3%
Larceny	25,556	27,414	24,885	24,173	28,281	
(% Change)	9.5%	7.3%	−9.2%	−2.9%	17.0%	10.7%
Motor vehicle theft	2,325	2,187	1,918	1,861	2,140	
(% Change)	−8.6%	−5.9%	−12.3%	−3.0%	15.0%	−8.0%
Arson	383	366	291	278	290	
(% Change)	31.6%	−4.4%	−20.5%	−4.5%	4.3%	−24.3%
Total property crime	39,012	40,811	35,624	33,966	39,281	
(% Change)	5.0%	4.6%	−12.7%	−4.7%	15.6%	0.7%
Total Part I crime	52,578	54,944	48,520	46,602	52,843	
(% Change)	4.4%	4.5%	−11.7%	−4.0%	13.4%	0.5

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 24

COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF REPORTED PART I CRIMES AND NUMBER OF REPORTED PART I CRIME ARRESTS, 1981—1985

Type of Crime	1981 Incidents	1981 Arrests	1982 Incidents	1982 Arrests	1983 Incidents	1983 Arrests	1984 Incidents	1984 Arrests	1985 Incidents	1985 Arrests
Murder	836	748	744	668	460	590	562	574	603	621
Forcible Rape	2,459	935	2,453	869	2,188	923	2,530	942	2,805	1,000
Robbery	10,991	2,998	9,763	2,934	8,489	2,677	8,823	2,502	10,078	2,687
Aggravated Assault	15,312	8,885	16,484	9,662	15,305	8,706	16,253	8,618	16,734	9,254
Total violent crime	29,598	13,566	29,444	14,133	26,442	12,896	28,168	12,636	30,220	13,562
Burglary	88,822	10,748	82,256	10,844	70,080	8,530	69,659	7,654	77,809	8,570
Larceny	162,368	25,556	158,935	27,414	137,642	24,885	142,732	24,173	164,143	28,281
Motor vehicle theft	18,061	2,325	17,765	2,187	15,954	1,918	17,626	1,861	22,868	2,140
Arson	1,240	383	1,154	366	1,046	291	1,068	278	1,264	290
Total property crime	270,491	39,012	260,110	40,811	224,722	35,624	231,085	33,966	266,084	39,281
Total Part I crime	300,089	52,578	289,554	54,944	251,164	48,520	259,253	46,602	296,304	52,843

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 25

GEORGIA ARRESTS FOR PART I CRIMES 1981—1985, BY AGE GROUP

Age Group	1981	%	1982	%	1983	%	1984	%	1985	%
0—16	4,417	8.4%	4,340	7.9%	3,979	8.2%	4,614	9.9%	5,128	9.7%
17—21	17,035	32.4%	17,032	31.0%	14,653	30.2%	13,485	28.9%	15,127	28.6%
22—26	11,410	21.7%	11,868	21.6%	10,286	21.2%	9,884	21.2%	10,852	20.5%
27—31	7,571	14.4%	8,187	14.9%	7,423	15.3%	6,838	14.7%	8,030	15.2%
32—36	4,469	8.5%	5,275	9.6%	4,658	9.6%	4,428	9.5%	5,273	10.0%
37 +	7,676	14.6%	8,242	15.0%	7,521	15.5%	7,353	15.8%	8,433	16.0%
Total	52,578	100.0%	54,944	100.0%	48,520	100.0%	46,602	100.0%	52,843	100.0%

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 26

PROFILE OF PERSONS ARRESTED BY SPECIFIC AGE, SEX, RACE, 1985

	AGE					
Type of Crime	**16 and Under**	**17–21**	**22–26**	**27–31**	**32–36**	**37 and Over**
Murder	1.3%	18.0%	20.6%	18.0%	11.6%	30.4%
Forcible Rape	4.7%	23.0%	24.7%	20.9%	11.7%	15.0%
Robbery	5.1%	31.0%	28.1%	17.2%	10.3%	8.2%
Aggravated Assault	3.3%	17.0%	20.9%	19.1%	13.4%	26.3%
Total Violent Crime	3.7%	20.3%	22.6%	18.8%	12.6%	22.1%
Burglary	11.5%	37.6%	23.1%	13.2%	7.8%	6.8%
Larceny	11.7%	29.1%	19.0%	14.3%	9.6%	16.3%
Motor Vehicle Theft	15.0%	40.1%	17.6%	11.4%	7.5%	8.5%
Arson	4.8%	22.8%	20.0%	19.0%	12.8%	20.7%
Total Property Crime	11.8%	31.5%	19.8%	13.9%	9.1%	13.9%
Total Part I Crime	9.7%	28.6%	20.5%	15.2%	10.0%	16.0%

	SEX		RACE	
Type Crime	**Male**	**Female**	**White**	**Non-White**
Murder	81.8%	18.2%	33.3%	66.7%
Forcible Rape	98.6%	1.4%	24.9%	75.1%
Robbery	92.6%	7.4%	24.7%	75.3%
Aggravated Assault	81.8%	18.2%	34.9%	65.1%
Total Violent Crime	85.2%	14.8%	32.1%	67.9%
Burglary	94.0%	6.0%	47.7%	52.3%
Larceny	69.4%	30.6%	40.5%	59.5%
Motor Vehicle Theft	91.7%	8.3%	47.3%	52.7%
Arson	77.2%	22.8%	61.0%	39.0%
Total Property Crime	76.0%	24.0%	42.6%	57.4%
Total Part I Crime	78.4%	21.6%	39.9%	60.1%

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 27

ARREST RATES PER 100,000 PERSONS BY SPECIFIC AGE, SEX, RACE, 1985

Type of Crime	Total Arrest Rates	AGE					
		16 and Under	17—21	22—26	27—31	32—36	37 and Over
Murder	10.4	0.5	21.7	24.8	21.6	15.0	8.2
Forcible Rape	16.8	2.9	44.5	47.8	40.4	24.4	6.5
Robbery	45.1	8.5	161.5	146.3	89.4	57.6	9.5
Aggravated Assault	155.4	19.1	304.2	374.8	341.6	258.4	105.0
Total Violent Crime	227.7	31.1	531.9	593.7	493.0	355.3	129.1
Burglary	143.9	61.1	624.4	383.3	217.6	139.7	25.3
Larceny	474.8	205.7	1593.4	1039.5	782.4	563.5	199.3
Motor Vehicle Theft	35.9	19.9	166.3	73.0	46.9	33.4	7.8
Arson	4.9	0.9	12.8	11.2	10.6	7.7	2.6
Total Property Crime	659.5	287.5	2396.9	1507.0	1057.6	744.3	235.0
Total Part I Crime	887.1	318.5	2928.8	2100.7	1550.5	1099.6	364.1

Type Crime	SEX		RACE	
	Male	Female	White	Non-White
Murder	16.1	3.5	4.9	21.5
Forcible Rape	32.2	0.4	7.2	37.3
Robbery	80.7	5.6	14.6	110.2
Aggravated Assault	242.9	52.2	71.7	326.5
Total Violent Crime	372.0	61.8	98.4	495.4
Burglary	248.2	16.0	88.6	227.6
Larceny	582.9	238.9	236.0	828.4
Motor Vehicle Theft	59.3	4.9	24.3	48.5
Arson	7.9	1.6	3.7	7.0
Total Property Crime	898.3	261.4	352.6	1111.5
Total Part I Crime	1270.4	323.1	451.0	1606.9

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 28

GEORGIA ARRESTS FOR PART I CRIMES, 1972—1985

	Violent Offenses		Property Offenses	
Year	Number	Rate 100,000	Number	Rate 100,000
1972	4,616	97.80	13,465	285.28
1973	5,186	108.36	14,939	312.14
1974	7,180	147.07	23,799	487.08
1975	6,497	131.80	21,612	438.43
1976	5,792	116.21	20,412	409.55
1977	10,044	198.32	29,244	577.42
1978	11,694	230.01	32,200	633.36
1979	12,649	247.15	35,668	696.91
1980	13,200	241.62	37,156	680.12
1981	13,566	243.90	39,012	701.40
1982	14,133	249.67	40,811	720.98
1983	12,896	223.93	35,624	720.98
1984	12,636	215.71	33,996	580.35
1985	13,562	227.68	39,281	659.46

Part I Crimes, by Race

	Violent Offenses		Property Offenses	
Year	White	Non-White	White	Non-White
1972	1,218	3,562	5,655	7,958
1973	1,220	4,003	5,949	9,063
1974	2,051	5,166	10,198	13,647
1975	2,243	5,350	11,923	15,587
1976	2,309	4,508	11,523	14,584
1977	3,987	6,057	14,842	15,402
1978	4,676	7,018	15,312	16,888
1979	5,044	7,605	17,134	18,534
1980	5,266	7,919	18,390	18,711
1981	5,125	8,429	18,716	20,235
1982	5,245	8,888	18,858	21,953
1983	4,556	8,340	16,106	19,518
1984	4,188	8,448	15,012	18,954
1985	4,354	9,208	16,744	22,537

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate

Note: The inclusion of arson as a Part I offense began in 1980.
Some variance in crime rate will occur in comparing the yearly figures prior to 1980 thereafter as a result.

PROFILE OF PART II ARREST TRENDS

Arrests for Part II crimes from 1981 through 1985 followed a pattern similar to that experienced for Part I arrests. Both Part I and Part II arrests increased in 1982 and decreased in 1983 and 1984. 1985 Part II totals cannot be compared because 1985 DUI arrest totals were unavailable prior to publication date. They *are* comparable if you drop the DUI arrests out of the totals for the four preceding years. (See Table 29).

PROFILE OF JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR PART II CRIMES

Table 30 indicates that the percentage of Part II crimes committed by juveniles remained low throughout the period 1981-1985. Considering the population factor, arrest rates for juveniles for each Part II crime were generally the lowest for each age group (See Table 32). Of all Part II crimes, Other Offenses, Runaways and Other Assaults ranked the highest of juvenile Part II arrests. Though juvenile Part I arrests clearly demonstrated a tendency toward higher figures for property crimes, Part II arrests did not show the same distinction. Other Assaults are higher in 1985 compared to arrests for stolen property (See Table 31).

Table 29

PROFILE OF REPORTED PART II ARRESTS, 1981–1985

PART II CRIMES	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Other Assault	17,079	17,452	16,090	16,661	18,966
Forgery/Counterfeiting	2,965	3,382	3,201	3,080	3,463
Fraud	21,344	22,347	20,504	19,595	25,027
Embezzlement	802	878	732	760	1,303
Stolen Property	2,765	2,785	2,711	2,518	2,832
Vandalism	4,019	3,919	3,822	4,133	3,975
Weapons Violation	3,519	3,622	3,289	1,078	0
Prostitution/ Commercial Vice	1,037	1,317	1,311	1,562	2,000
Other Sex Offense	2,023	2,264	2,277	2,249	2,636
Narcotic Drug Laws	19,828	21,145	17,428	15,928	20,778
Gambling	840	886	830	796	654
Family Offense	5,044	5,273	5,020	4,725	5,911
Liquor Laws	3,603	4,849	3,917	3,724	4,144
Drunkenness	40,133	36,424	30,446	25,815	5,575
Public Disturbance	15,683	18,038	17,236	5,189	0
Vagrancy	881	732	313	45	10
Other Offense	24,859	29,392	29,592	44,271	62,526
Curfew/Loitering	437	399	408	113	0
Runaway	594	399	430	521	525
Total	167,455	175,503	159,557	152,763	160,325

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

*Note: Totals do not inlcude DUI arrests.

Figure 18

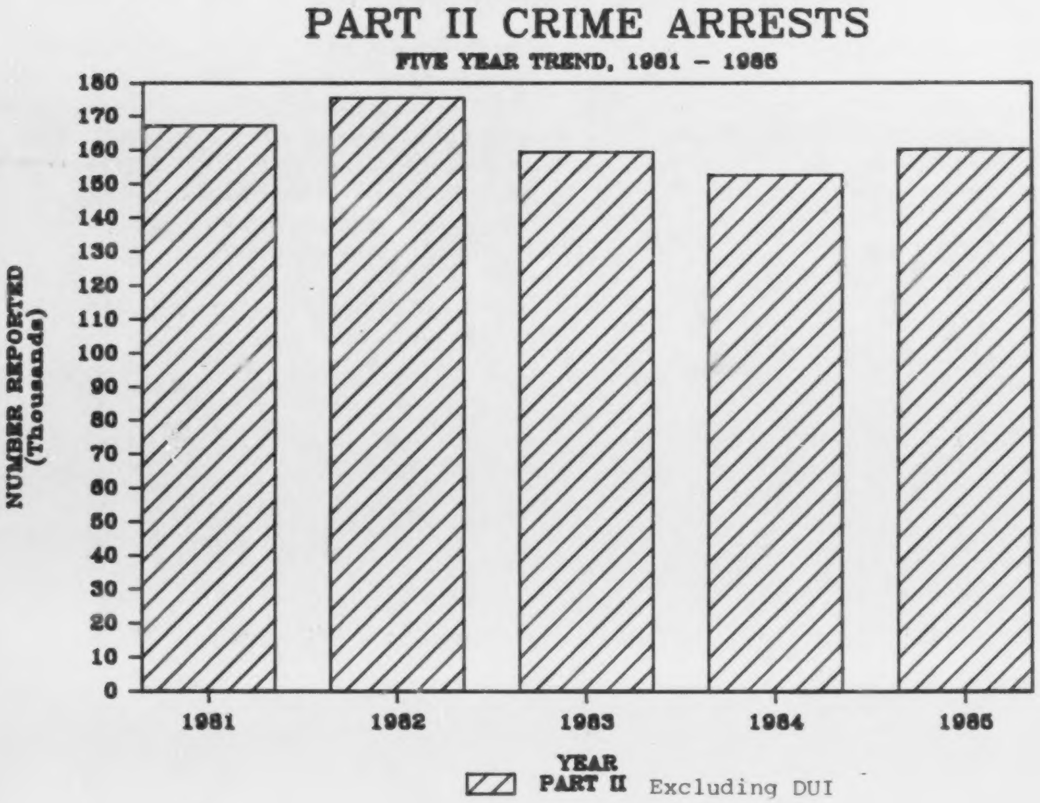


Table 30

ARRESTS FOR PART II CRIMES
1981—1985, BY AGE GROUP

Age Group	1981	%	1982	%	1983	%	1984	%	1985	%
0—16	4,390	1.8%	3,849	1.5%	4,150	1.7%	4,532	1.9%	3,843	2.4%
17—21	49,756	20.4%	53,114	20.7%	46,625	19.1%	43,344	18.5%	29,680	18.5%
22—26	51,220	21.0%	56,449	22.0%	54,436	22.3%	52,853	22.5%	37,681	23.5%
27—31	41,951	17.2%	45,160	17.6%	43,451	17.8%	43,415	18.5%	31,806	19.8%
32—36	29,025	11.9%	31,304	12.2%	31,490	12.9%	30,923	13.2%	21,786	13.6%
37+	67,561	27.7%	66,713	26.0%	63,957	26.2%	59,733	25.4%	35,529	22.2%
Total	243,903	100.0%	256,589	100.0%	244,109	100.0%	234,800	100.0%	160,325	100.0%

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Note: 1985 Total does not include arrests for DUI which are unavailable.

Figure 19A

PART II CRIME ARRESTS

BY AGE, 1981

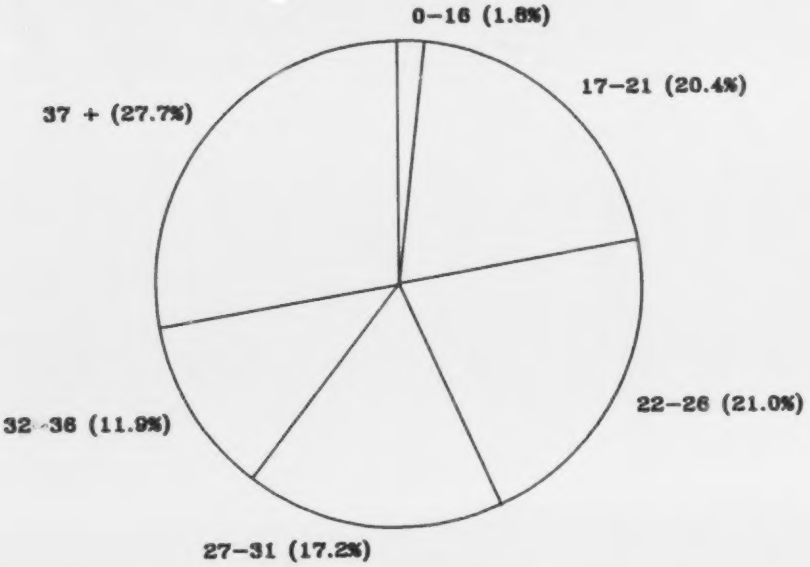


Figure 19B

PART II CRIME ARRESTS

BY AGE, 1985

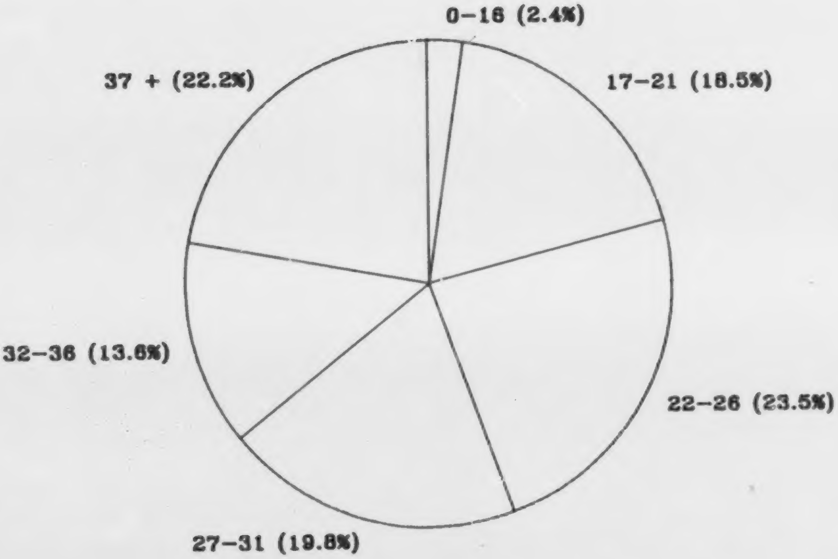


Table 31
PART II ARRESTS BY AGE, 1985

Part II Crimes	AGE 16 and Under	17—21	22—26	27—31	32—36	37 and Above
Other Assault	478	3,760	4,413	3,815	2,625	3,875
Forgery/Counterfeiting	56	927	942	710	379	449
Fraud	129	3,672	5,888	5,484	4,062	5,792
Embezzlement	2	195	313	266	197	330
Stolen Property	190	874	584	447	300	437
Vandalism	420	1,048	836	683	448	540
Weapons Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prostitution/ Commercial Vice	23	500	670	452	197	158
Other Sex Offense	96	421	489	491	376	763
Narcotic Drug Laws	296	5,029	6,284	4,539	2,538	2,092
Gambling	7	56	85	117	99	290
Family Offense	364	509	1,277	1,441	1,199	1,121
DUI	*	*	*	*	*	*
Liquor Laws	210	1,330	457	545	364	1,238
Drunkenness	159	427	779	1,150	738	2,322
Public Disturbance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vagrancy	0	2	1	1	2	4
Other Offense	1,759	12,794	14,706	11,813	8,084	13,370
Curfew/Loitering	0	0	0	0	0	0
Runaway	503	20	0	0	0	2
Total	4,692	31,564	37,724	31,954	21,608	32,783

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

*DUI totals unavailable

Table 32
PART II ARRESTS RATES PER 100,000 PERSONS 1985, BY AGE

Part II Crimes	Total Arrest Rates	AGE 16 and Under	Per 100,000	17—21	Per 100,000	22—26	Per 100,000
Other Assault	318.4	478	29.7	3,760	728.0	4,413	854.2
Forgery/Counterfeiting	58.1	56	3.5	927	179.5	942	182.3
Fraud	420.2	129	8.0	3,672	710.9	5,888	1139.8
Embezzlement	21.9	2	0.1	195	37.8	313	60.6
Stolen Property	47.5	190	11.8	874	169.2	584	113.0
Vandalism	66.7	420	26.1	1,048	202.9	836	161.8
Weapons Violation	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Prostitution/ Commercial Vice	33.6	23	1.4	500	96.8	670	129.7
Other Sex Offense	44.3	96	6.0	421	81.5	489	94.7
Narcotic Drug Laws	348.8	296	18.4	5,029	973.7	6,284	1216.4
Gambling	11.0	7	0.4	56	10.8	85	16.5
Family Offense	99.2	364	22.6	509	98.5	1,277	247.2
DUI	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0
Liquor Laws	69.6	210	13.0	1,330	257.5	457	88.5
Drunkenness	93.6	159	9.9	427	82.7	779	150.8
Public Disturbance	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Vagrancy	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.4	1	0.2
Other Offense	1049.7	1,759	109.3	12,794	2477.1	14,706	2846.7
Curfew/Loitering	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Runaway	8.8	503	31.2	20	3.9	0	0.0
Total Arrest Rates	2691.6	4,692	291.4	31,564	6111.2	37,724	7302.4

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

*DUI totals unavailable

Table 32

PART II ARRESTS RATES PER 100,000 PERSONS
1985, BY AGE

AGE					
27—31	**Per 100,000**	**32—36**	**Per 100,000**	**37 and Above**	**Per 100,000**
3,815	736.6	2,625	547.4	3,875	167.3
710	137.1	379	79.0	449	19.4
5,484	1058.9	4,062	847.1	5,792	250.1
266	51.4	197	41.1	330	14.2
447	86.3	300	62.6	437	18.9
683	131.9	448	93.4	540	23.3
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
452	87.3	197	41.1	158	6.8
491	94.8	376	78.4	763	32.9
4,539	876.4	2,538	529.3	2,092	90.3
117	22.6	99	20.6	290	12.5
1,441	278.2	1,199	250.0	1,121	48.4
*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0
545	105.2	364	75.9	1,238	53.5
1,150	222.1	738	153.9	2,322	100.3
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1	0.2	2	0.4	4	0.2
11,813	2281.0	8,084	1685.8	13.370	577.3
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1
31,954	6170.0	21,608	4506.0	32,783	1415.4

Table 33

PART II ARRESTS STATEWIDE BY SEX AND RACE, 1985

Part II Crimes	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	White	Percent	Non-White	Percent
Other Assault	15,975	84.2%	2,991	15.8%	9,379	49.5%	9,587	50.5%
Forgery/Counterfeiting	2,371	68.5%	1,092	31.5%	1,585	45.8%	1,878	54.2%
Fraud	13,609	54.4%	11,418	45.6%	16,099	64.3%	8,928	35.7%
Embezzlement	1,027	78.8%	276	21.2%	793	60.9%	510	39.1%
Stolen Property	2,462	86.9%	370	13.1%	1,105	39.0%	1,727	61.0%
Vandalism	3,416	85.9%	559	14.1%	2,088	52.5%	1,887	47.5%
Weapons Violation	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Prostitution/ Commercial Vice	1,189	59.5%	811	40.6%	841	42.1%	1,159	58.0%
Other Sex Offense	2,496	94.7%	140	5.3%	1,534	58.2%	1,102	41.8%
Narcotic Drug Laws	17,454	84.0%	3,324	16.0%	11,614	55.9%	9,164	44.1%
Gambling	576	88.1%	78	11.9%	124	19.0%	530	81.0%
Family Offense	5,471	92.6%	440	7.4%	2,421	41.0%	3,490	59.0%
DUI	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Liquor Laws	3,564	86.0%	580	14.0%	2,103	50.7%	2,041	49.3%
Drunkenness	5,150	92.4%	425	7.6%	2,267	40.7%	3,308	59.3%
Public Disturbance	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Vagrancy	10	100.0%	0	0.0%	5	50.0%	5	50.0%
Other Offense	52,644	84.2%	9,882	15.8%	31,502	50.4%	31,024	49.6%
Curfew/Loitering	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Runaway	212	40.4%	313	59.6%	372	70.9%	153	29.1%
Total Arrest Rates	127,626	79.6%	32,699	20.4%	83,832	52.3%	76,493	47.7%

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

*DUI totals unavailable

DRUG VIOLATIONS 1981–1985

Though violations of drug laws are not Part I offenses, drug offenses challenge the resources of law enforcement from the level of the street sale to the massive organizations which manufacture, import and distribute drugs in the United States.

For 1981 and 1982, arrests for drug violations in Georgia increased from 19,828 to 21, 145. The total dropped in 1983 to 17,428 and steadily increased to 20,778 in 1985, a 4.8 percent increase over the five year period.

Each year from 1981 to 1985, persons were arrested for offenses related to marijuana more frequently than any other drug, though in 1982 and 1983 marijuana related arrests declined.

During the same five year period, increases were noted in arrests for Cocaine (409.0%), Hallucinogens (108.3%), Heroin (106.31%), Narcotic Equipment (564.8%), and Synthetic Narcotics (155.6%).

Of particular interest is the fact that cocaine arrests doubled in the period from 1983 to 1984. Arrests for narcotic equipment showed an even greater increase during this period.

Table 34

REPORTED DRUG ARRESTS STATEWIDE
1981—1985

Drug	1981	Rank	1982	% Change	Rank	1983	% Change	Rank	1984	% Change	Rank	1985	% Change	Rank	1981 1985
Amphetamine	200	3	290	45.0%	3	182	−37.2%	6	129	−29.1%	6	72	−44.2%	6	−64.0%
Barbiturate	125	5	205	64.0%	4	105	−48.8%	7	63	−40.0%	7	34	−46.0%	8	−72.8%
Cocaine	454	2	587	29.3%	2	911	55.2%	2	1,822	100.0%	2	2311	26.8%	2	409.0%
Hallucinogen	24	9	61	154.2%	8	63	3.3%	8	59	−6.3%	8	50	−15.2%	7	108.8%
Heroin	48	7	31	−35.4%	9	112	261.3%	5	167	49.1%	5	99	−40.7%	5	106.3%
Marijuana	10,918	1	10,644	−2.5%	1	9,181	−13.7%	1	10,113	10.2%	1	10510	3.9%	1	−3.7%
Narcotic Equipment	54	6	109	101.9%	7	127	16.5%	3	280	120.5%	3	359	28.2%	3	564.8%
Opium	185	4	189	2.2%	5	129	−31.7%	9	12	−90.7%	9	12	0.0%	9	−93.5%
Synthetic Narcotic	45	8	127	182.2%	6	147	15.7%	4	181	23.1%	4	115	−36.5%	4	155.6%
Free Text*	7,775		8,902	14.5%		6,471	−27.3%		6,540	1.1%		7216	10.3%		−7.2%
Yearly Total	19,828		21,145	6.6%		17,428	−17.6%		19,366	11.1%		20,778	7.3%		4.8%

Note: Free Text — Includes all other violations of state and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs which cannot be singularly classified in categories 1-9.

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

PROFILE OF REPORTED CLEARANCES

According to the FBI/UCR handbook, reported offenses can be cleared by arrest or exceptional means (certain circumstances when arrest of the suspect will be impossible). For purposes of statistical reporting, the number of offenses and not the number of persons arrested are counted in clearance reports.

Overall trends in clearances for Part I and II crimes follow very similar patterns from 1981 to 1985. Clearances have steadily risen in 1984 and 1985 for both Part I and Part II crimes (See Figure 20).

Clearance rate is defined as the number of clearances divided by the number of reported crimes. Tables 37 and 38 represent the actual clearance rates for each year. Due to variances in reporting practices, care should be exercised in comparing law enforcement agency clearance rates. Yearly totals, however, are useful for comparison.

Figure 20

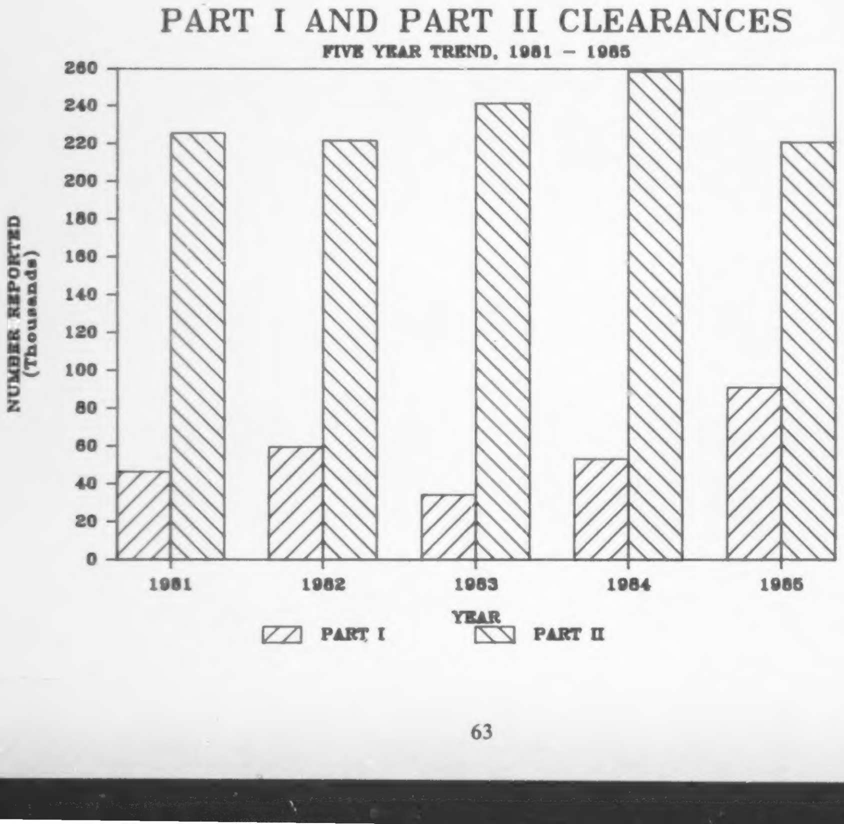


Table 35

PROFILE OF REPORTED PART I CLEARANCES, 1981—1985

PART I CRIMES	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Murder & Non-neg. Mansl.	546	562	345	323	344
Forcible Rape	804	989	638	1,002	2,154
Robbery	2,876	3,101	1,751	2,712	11,345
Aggravated Assault	7,331	9,154	5,095	9,374	13,511
Burglary	10,862	12,024	7,016	9,775	19,395
Larceny/Theft	21,205	30,139	17,409	26,052	37,853
Motor Vehicle Theft	2,997	3,836	2,191	4,113	6.784
Arson	230	238	133	268	252
Total	46,851	60,043	34,578	53,619	91,638

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Figure 21

PART I CLEARANCES

FIVE YEAR TREND, 1981 – 1985

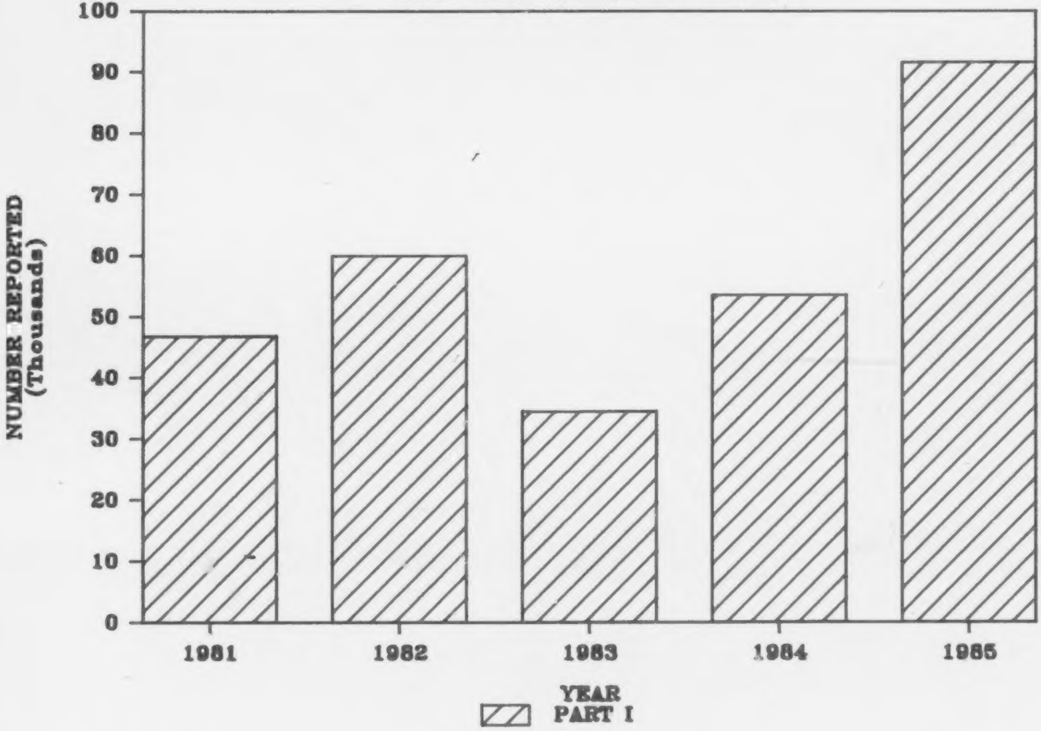


Table 36

PROFILE OF REPORTED PART II CLEARANCES, 1981—1985

PART II CRIMES	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Other Assault	9,105	11,813	7,340	14,076	18,886
Forgery/Counterfeiting	2,283	2,474	1,749	3,610	3,211
Fraud	8,934	8,805	4,999	7,621	9,209
Embezzlement	1,240	242	148	366	715
Stolen Property	840	930	607	842	819
Vandalism	3,745	4,443	3,395	9,427	11,914
Weapons Violation	1,435	1,435	858	1,229	1,460
Prostitution/ Commercial Vice	148	209	159	123	151
Other Sex Offense	1,090	1,082	936	1,524	2,828
Narcotic Drug Laws	9,733	9,183	4,603	7,070	1,053
Gambling	154	204	120	147	103
Family Offense	2,504	2,521	1,711	2,398	4,142
DUI	46,921	103,848	33,388	44,353	*
Liquor Laws	823	1,075	780	1,433	2,251
Drunkenness	21,908	40,818	10,076	12,652	977
Public Disturbance	6,467	7,990	5,923	10,101	12,049
Vagrancy	467	428	*	7	44
Other Offense	10,217	12,601	14,202	21,034	42,006
Curfew/Loitering	55	68	75	87	159
Runaway	1,543	1,408	1,050	2,527	2,618
Total	129,612	211,577	92,119	140,627	114,595

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

*Data unavailable

Figure 22

PART II CLEARANCES

FIVE YEAR TREND, 1981 – 1985

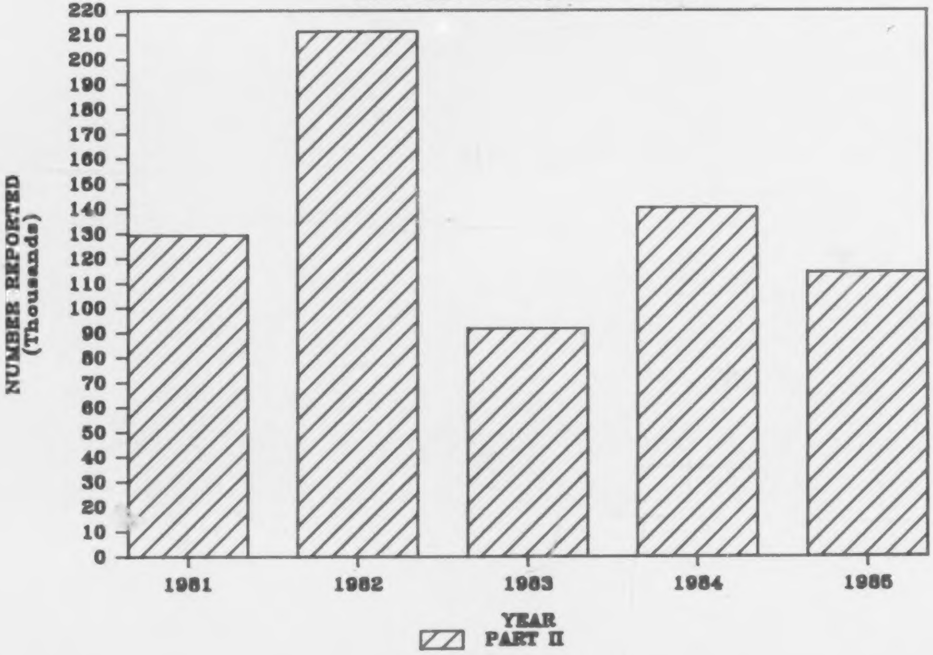


Table 37

CLEARANCE RATES PART I CRIMES, 1981—1985

PART I CRIMES	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Murder & Non-neg. Mansl.	65.3	75.5	75.0	57.5	57.0
Forcible Rape	32.7	40.3	29.2	39.6	76.8
Robbery	26.2	31.8	20.6	30.7	112.6
Aggravated Assault	47.9	55.5	33.3	57.7	80.7
Burglary	12.2	14.6	10.0	14.0	24.9
Larceny/Theft	13.1	19.0	12.6	18.3	23.1
Motor Vehicle Theft	16.6	21.6	13.7	23.3	29.7
Arson	18.5	20.6	12.7	25.1	19.9
Total	15.6	20.7	13.8	20.7	30.9

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 38

CLEARANCE RATES, PART II CRIMES, 1981—1985

PART II CRIMES	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Other Assault	39.0	51.0	31.5	50.1	59.5
Forgery/Counterfeiting	32.0	36.2	26.2	50.8	38.9
Fraud	49.5	47.4	31.9	48.4	51.3
Embezzlement	187.3	38.2	21.3	25.1	34.4
Stolen Property	70.8	88.4	48.3	57.7	55.1
Vandalism	9.8	12.7	9.1	21.0	23.0
Weapons Violation	86.2	88.0	36.7	139.5	0.0
Prostitution/ Commercial Vice	70.1	65.9	15.7	8.8	8.3
Other Sex Offense	39.9	36.8	26.4	34.7	55.1
Narcotic Drug Laws	85.4	87.8	43.6	55.1	7.5
Gambling	48.1	72.1	32.9	34.0	29.9
Family Offense	91.8	89.5	60.7	80.5	122.7
DUI	98.8	206.2	61.4	83.1	*
Liquor Laws	63.8	71.8	33.0	57.9	77.1
Drunkenness	95.9	205.7	49.6	67.4	21.0
Public Disturbance	48.7	59.4	29.8	143.3	0.0
Vagrancy	73.3	78.4	*	28.0	366.7
Other Offense	34.8	42.5	40.4	41.5	60.0
Curfew/Loitering	26.4	37.0	35.0	122.5	0.0
Runaway	48.7	50.1	30.2	55.7	47.4
Total	57.4	95.3	38.1	54.4	58.1

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

*Data unavailable

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES

Part I crime profiles for counties, shown in Table 41A, were developed from 1984 and 1985 reports submitted to the Georgia Crime Information Center by participating law enforcement agencies. Also included this year are Part II county crime profiles for 1985 (See Table 41B). County totals are actual numbers reported; estimates for unreported crime are not included. In addition, some agencies did not consistently submit crime reports for 1985 which, in effect, lowered those county totals.

County Rankings

Fulton, DeKalb, Cobb, and Chatham counties accounted for more than one-half of all the Part I crimes reported in Georgia in 1985. Tables 39 and 40 list Georgia's 159 counties by their rankings in total Part I crimes reported and Part I crime rates, respectively. Great care should be exercised in any effort to interpret these data due to the existence of disparate reporting processes in some counties. However, in a majority of counties at least one law enforcement agency reported to the Georgia Crime Information Center in accordance with established laws. Consequently, these data provide a useful ranking of Part I crimes and Part I crime rates within the individual counties, to the extent that reporting and non-reporting practices of law enforcement agencies in the several counties are consistent from year to year.

Table 39

RANKING OF COUNTIES BY NUMBER OF REPORTED PART I CRIMES, 1985

County	Number of Reported Part I Crimes	County	Number of Reported Part I Crimes	County	Number of Reported Part I Crimes
Fulton	79,964	Burke	605	White	132
Dekalb	34,994	Camden	601	Candler	130
Cobb	16,790	Wayne	592	Oglethorpe	127
Chatham	16,449	Haralson	565	Heard	121
Gwinnett	10,989	Chattooga	551	Banks	120
Richmond	9,985	Mitchell	544	Tattnall	119
Muscogee	9,685	Washington	537	Crawford	118
Bibb	8,429	Monroe	517	Brantley	116
Clayton	7,842	Peach	491	Wilkinson	109
Dougherty	5,934	Emanuel	477	Taylor	107
Clarke	5,468	Elbert	475	Pierce	103
Glynn	4,893	Worth	453	Bleckley	101
Lowndes	3,970	Murray	404	Telfair	99
Houston	3,520	Harris	399	Randolph	96
Hall	3,235	Early	394	Stewart	96
Whitfield	3,172	Cook	383	Jones	90
Troup	2,817	Grady	367	Calhoun	87
Spalding	2,750	Meriwether	366	Clinch	87
Floyd	2,736	Appling	354	Pike	81
Carroll	2,323	Effingham	348	Miller	80
Douglas	2,110	Bryan	334	Hart	74
Cherokee	2,017	Lamar	320	Jasper	72
Baldwin	1,792	Butts	317	Habersham	70
Rockdale	1,676	Toombs	299	Hancock	70
Tift	1,652	Jeff Davis	287	Lee	69
Liberty	1,574	Irwin	277	Greene	68
Sumter	1,570	Jenkins	231	Oconee	65
Thomas	1,569	Putnam	231	Treutlen	59
Ware	1,551	Terrell	229	Schley	56
Newton	1,487	Berrien	220	Atkinson	49
Walker	1,459	Screven	219	Wilcox	48
Crisp	1,397	Macon	216	Chattahoochee	44
Henry	1,329	Jefferson	215	Taliaferro	44
Bulloch	1,285	Rabun	215	Dooly	43
Colquitt	1,252	McIntosh	213	Wheeler	41
Columbia	1,221	Franklin	212	Clay	35
Coweta	1,161	Wilkes	212	Evans	33
Forsyth	1,132	Turner	209	Montgomery	25
Gordon	1,059	Pulaski	207	Johnson	15
Laurens	1,013	Lanier	205	Talbot	15
Coffee	988	Madison	200	Towns	14
Bartow	973	Fannin	195	Baker	7
Fayette	938	Morgan	191	Pickens	7
Walton	828	Seminole	185	Echols	6
Barrow	775	McDuffie	183	Union	6
Jackson	753	Dade	177	Warren	6
Decatur	745	Dawson	173	Charlton	4
Polk	726	Lumpkin	167	Long	4
Catoosa	715	Bacon	163	Webster	3
Upson	686	Gilmer	162	Marion	2
Paulding	682	Lincoln	144	Quitman	2
Stephens	660	Brooks	136	Glascock	0
Ben Hill	635	Dodge	133	Twiggs	0

Source: Office of Planning and Budget, Population Estimates, Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 40

RANKINGS OF COUNTIES BY PART I CRIME RATES PER 100,000 PERSONS, 1985

County	Part I Crime Rate Per 100,000 Persons	County	Part I Crime Rate Per 100,000 Persons	County	Part I Crime Rate Per 100,000 Persons
Fulton	12982.5	Bryan	2694.0	Franklin	1330.0
Glynn	8513.7	Wayne	2679.0	Crawford	1309.2
Chatham	7766.1	Laurens	2575.6	Fannin	1288.3
Clarke	7028.0	Upson	2563.4	Banks	1281.1
Dekalb	6827.2	McIntosh	2526.4	Clinch	1277.2
Crisp	6816.0	Walker	2509.2	Toombs	1236.6
Dougherty	5477.8	Jenkins	2493.5	White	1204.0
Muscogee	5467.7	Chattooga	2489.3	Brantley	1156.1
Lowndes	5417.9	Lamar	2482.4	Jefferson	1122.9
Bibb	5400.2	Elbert	2438.0	Miller	1083.6
Troup	5362.5	Mitchell	2421.5	Madison	1017.0
Spalding	5347.9	Columbia	2388.6	Wilkinson	990.6
Richmond	5126.9	Walton	2357.8	Randolph	941.5
Sumter	5078.4	Peach	2347.7	Clay	941.1
Cobb	4989.3	Jeff Davis	2325.8	Treutlen	934.7
Gwinnett	4746.3	Worth	2302.8	Bleckley	918.5
Baldwin	4716.5	Harris	2270.3	McDuffie	913.7
Tift	4662.3	Paulding	2238.0	Telfair	849.9
Clayton	4584.5	Taliaferro	2236.9	Brooks	845.7
Whitfield	4546.6	Bartow	2221.2	Jasper	838.2
Houston	4168.1	Pulaski	2204.9	Pike	804.2
Camden	4154.6	Polk	2174.0	Pierce	786.3
Ware	3992.9	Emanuel	2162.5	Atkinson	769.7
Hall	3942.3	Appling	2118.0	Dodge	762.2
Newton	3898.6	Butts	2113.6	Wheeler	752.6
Thomas	3898.4	Turner	2092.3	Hancock	701.2
Carroll	3791.5	Putnam	2043.9	Tattnall	609.6
Ben Hill	3624.8	Fayette	2043.2	Wilcox	598.4
Bulloch	3493.4	Lincoln	2009.2	Greene	558.8
Rockdale	3473.2	Rabun	1931.5	Jones	475.3
Lanier	3465.2	Seminole	1860.8	Lee	455.6
Coffee	3439.9	Wilkes	1853.3	Oconee	428.1
Colquitt	3397.8	Terrell	1818.5	Dooly	380.8
Forsyth	3388.4	Catoosa	1776.7	Hart	380.4
Liberty	3363.0	Murray	1761.7	Evans	371.1
Floyd	3353.9	Grady	1760.2	Montgomery	345.6
Barrow	3315.5	Heard	1700.4	Habersham	263.2
Dawson	3289.6	Effingham	1679.9	Echols	244.0
Gordon	3256.3	Stewart	1655.2	Towns	235.1
Cherokee	3163.2	Meriwether	1645.4	Talbot	223.7
Monroe	3163.2	Candler	1545.4	Chattahoochee	194.3
Douglas	3045.6	Bacon	1643.1	Baker	178.2
Stephens	2979.0	Calhoun	1553.8	Johnson	165.7
Henry	2953.5	Schley	1547.8	Webster	124.4
Haralson	2945.3	Berrien	1539.3	Warren	89.0
Burke	2941.2	Morgan	1529.6	Quitman	82.0
Irwin	2932.8	Screven	1464.2	Long	78.2
Early	2869.6	Macon	1460.1	Union	57.9
Jackson	2785.8	Lumpkin	1453.1	Pickens	56.5
Decatur	2744.9	Gilmer	1359.3	Charlton	49.2
Coweta	2732.0	Dade	1347.6	Marion	36.7
Cook	2723.3	Oglethorpe	1337.0	Glascock	0.0
Washington	2708.0	Taylor	1330.5	Twiggs	0.0

Table 41A

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, PART I CRIMES, 1984—1985

County	Part I Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assault	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arson
Appling											
1984	238	16	222	0	3	2	11	48	163	11	0
1985	354	23	331	3	3	1	16	106	208	13	4
Atkinson											
1984	38	11	27	0	1	1	9	7	16	3	1
1985	49	13	36	1	2	0	10	16	18	2	0
Bacon											
1984	164	19	145	1	5	3	10	50	90	5	0
1985	163	18	145	0	2	4	12	58	78	8	1
Baker											
1984	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	0
1985	7	1	6	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0
Baldwin											
1984	1,732	211	1,521	3	13	29	166	535	887	93	6
1985	1,792	182	1,610	3	16	19	144	535	999	74	2
Banks											
1984	99	7	92	0	1	4	2	38	43	11	0
1985	120	13	107	1	0	3	9	39	58	10	0
Barrow											
1984	684	59	625	2	5	3	49	176	398	47	4
1985	775	59	716	4	7	8	40	232	415	62	7
Bartow											
1984	1,096	76	1,020	2	2	21	51	289	611	116	4
1985	973	48	925	1	4	17	26	305	500	114	6
Ben Hill											
1984	513	42	471	0	8	6	28	162	279	19	11
1985	635	60	575	2	1	7	50	194	340	33	8
Berrien											
1984	220	27	193	1	0	1	25	74	111	7	1
1985	220	20	200	1	6	3	10	66	117	16	1
Bibb											
1984	8,201	683	7,518	16	74	155	438	1,828	5,206	438	46
1985	8,429	648	7,781	17	90	165	376	1,904	5,403	420	54
Bleckley											
1984	95	6	89	0	0	1	5	39	41	9	0
1985	101	11	90	0	1	1	9	37	49	4	0
Brantley											
1984	145	18	127	1	2	3	12	44	79	4	0
1985	116	6	110	0	0	1	5	47	52	10	1
Brooks											
1984	246	42	204	0	2	12	28	96	94	10	4
1985	136	15	121	0	2	0	13	61	49	9	2
Bryan											
1984	356	38	318	0	2	6	30	102	198	15	3
1985	334	20	314	1	0	4	15	95	199	18	2
Bulloch											
1984	1,263	129	1,134	8	10	17	94	295	800	33	6
1985	1,285	64	1,221	1	6	19	38	311	864	44	2

Table 41A

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, PART I CRIMES, 1984—1985 — Continued

County	Part I Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assault	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arson
Burke											
1984	612	129	483	3	9	13	104	204	250	21	8
1985	605	105	500	3	6	7	89	196	265	34	5
Butts											
1984	268	18	250	0	3	8	7	126	113	10	1
1985	317	18	299	1	4	4	9	122	151	23	3
Calhoun											
1984	59	24	35	0	2	1	21	23	12	0	0
1985	87	11	76	0	0	0	11	39	33	3	1
Camden											
1984	512	44	468	0	1	6	37	151	275	41	1
1985	601	74	527	1	5	13	55	184	296	42	5
Candler											
1984	11	2	9	0	0	1	1	2	7	0	0
1985	130	8	122	1	0	0	7	47	71	4	0
Carroll											
1984	2,324	153	2,171	5	10	29	109	703	1,320	136	12
1985	2,323	169	2,154	4	15	23	127	641	1,357	146	10
Catoosa											
1984	355	12	343	1	1	5	5	129	158	50	6
1985	715	37	678	0	2	13	22	202	387	81	8
Charlton											
1984	100	9	91	1	0	3	5	33	56	1	1
1985	4	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0
Chatham											
1984	18,635	1,933	16,702	62	183	916	772	4,857	10,851	894	100
1985	16,449	1,575	14,874	73	195	765	542	4,472	9,669	666	67
Chattahoochee											
1984	23	4	19	0	0	1	3	8	10	1	0
1985	44	12	32	0	0	2	10	18	14	0	0
Chattooga											
1984	392	20	372	0	1	4	15	149	187	33	3
1985	551	40	511	1	8	5	26	164	291	53	3
Cherokee											
1984	1,400	125	1,275	1	11	6	107	464	685	110	16
1985	2,017	130	1,887	8	17	5	100	637	1,029	201	20
Clarke											
1984	4,483	353	4,130	3	38	49	263	1,025	2,924	168	13
1985	5,468	422	5,046	6	32	78	306	1,096	3,675	254	21
Clay											
1984	26	2	24	0	1	0	1	18	5	1	0
1985	35	4	31	0	1	0	3	14	15	2	0
Clayton											
1984	7,677	388	7,289	6	46	112	224	1,949	4,727	599	14
1985	7,842	470	7,372	8	33	147	282	1,811	4,862	679	20
Clinch											
1984	30	2	28	0	0	0	2	11	15	2	0
1985	87	7	80	1	0	0	6	34	44	2	0

Table 41A

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, PART I CRIMES, 1984—1985 — Continued

County	Part I Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assault	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arson
Cobb											
1984	15,124	1,022	14,102	14	95	248	665	4,129	8,566	1,337	70
1985	16,790	926	15,864	8	92	321	505	4,263	9,665	1,867	69
Coffee											
1984	864	106	758	3	9	13	81	209	506	41	2
1985	988	109	879	1	12	30	66	295	531	45	8
Colquitt											
1984	974	59	915	2	3	17	37	329	538	38	10
1985	1,252	99	1,153	2	11	25	61	368	720	54	11
Columbia											
1984	1,110	78	1,032	1	10	9	58	393	589	47	3
1985	1,221	77	1,144	1	14	11	51	414	679	40	11
Cook											
1984	318	59	259	0	5	10	44	90	155	11	3
1985	383	54	329	0	3	3	48	113	193	18	5
Coweta											
1984	952	62	890	4	2	10	46	369	467	48	6
1985	1,161	74	1,087	5	10	12	47	433	586	62	6
Crawford											
1984	96	10	86	0	0	0	10	33	41	12	0
1985	118	11	107	1	2	0	8	49	52	5	1
Crisp											
1984	1,192	173	1,019	1	10	17	145	327	648	41	3
1985	1,397	164	1,233	1	10	18	135	468	724	40	1
Dade											
1984	64	5	59	1	0	2	2	24	17	18	0
1985	177	7	170	1	1	3	2	71	65	28	6
Dawson											
1984	109	4	105	1	0	0	3	49	47	9	0
1985	173	12	161	1	0	0	11	76	68	16	1
Decatur											
1984	574	72	502	3	5	11	53	162	325	10	5
1985	745	102	643	10	4	10	78	236	384	19	4
DeKalb											
1984	29,154	1,825	27,329	16	194	907	708	7,207	17,413	2,632	77
1985	34,994	2,063	32,931	18	231	1,079	735	9,168	20,387	3,292	84
Dodge											
1984	127	8	119	0	0	2	6	36	80	3	0
1985	133	5	128	0	0	0	5	42	85	1	0
Dooly											
1984	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1985	43	5	38	2	1	0	2	11	26	1	0
Dougherty											
1984	5,737	686	5,051	21	74	110	481	1,923	2,918	187	23
1985	5,934	635	5,299	12	101	124	398	2,084	2,940	252	23
Douglas											
1984	1,920	133	1,787	0	18	23	92	527	1,096	151	13
1985	2,110	179	1,931	3	14	16	146	474	1,240	209	8

Table 41A

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, PART I CRIMES, 1984—1985 — Continued

County	Part I Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assault	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arson
Early											
1984	311	69	242	3	3	5	58	116	119	6	1
1985	394	54	340	0	3	6	45	139	187	12	2
Echols											
1984	15	8	7	0	0	0	8	1	4	2	0
1985	6	1	5	0	0	1	0	3	2	0	0
Effingham											
1984	222	11	211	0	2	0	9	97	101	11	2
1985	348	37	311	1	4	3	29	111	176	22	2
Elbert											
1984	217	38	179	5	3	2	28	44	115	12	8
1985	475	54	421	1	6	8	39	148	242	26	5
Emanuel											
1984	338	63	275	1	3	4	55	108	152	14	1
1985	477	70	407	2	8	6	54	177	198	27	5
Evans											
1984	9	1	8	1	0	0	0	3	5	0	0
1985	33	4	29	0	0	2	2	13	16	0	0
Fannin											
1984	162	8	154	1	0	2	5	83	45	16	10
1985	195	15	180	1	2	2	10	97	54	22	7
Fayette											
1984	845	31	814	0	4	5	22	316	454	40	4
1985	938	22	916	0	2	3	17	313	556	45	2
Floyd											
1984	2,583	150	2,433	9	21	27	93	885	1,396	139	13
1985	2,736	150	2,586	11	18	25	96	758	1,622	171	35
Forsyth											
1984	771	32	739	3	2	5	22	248	421	65	5
1985	1,132	47	1,085	0	8	5	34	362	614	102	7
Franklin											
1984	141	12	129	1	1	1	9	56	62	11	0
1985	212	20	192	3	1	3	13	80	97	14	1
Fulton											
1984	66,713	12,145	54,568	152	899	4,662	6,432	15,718	33,275	5,504	71
1985	79,964	13,382	66,582	168	1,008	5,547	6,659	17,823	40,667	8,010	82
Gilmer											
1984	170	3	167	0	0	0	3	70	71	24	2
1985	162	9	153	0	0	1	8	69	64	17	3
Glascock											
1984	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glynn											
1984	4,805	598	4,207	3	48	85	462	1,308	2,656	224	19
1985	4,893	595	4,298	7	34	87	467	1,236	2,829	207	26
Gordon											
1984	933	61	872	3	4	7	47	280	514	71	7
1985	1,059	57	1,002	4	6	11	36	284	637	75	6

Table 41A

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, PART I CRIMES, 1984—1985 — Continued

County	Part I Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assault	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arson
Grady											
1984	169	23	146	2	2	7	12	74	65	7	0
1985	367	43	324	0	4	5	34	142	163	18	1
Greene											
1984	213	42	171	0	3	1	38	67	91	11	2
1985	68	10	58	0	6	0	4	29	26	3	0
Gwinnett											
1984	8,993	561	8,432	7	48	84	422	2,460	5,152	773	47
1985	10,989	522	10,467	7	39	101	375	2,937	6,388	1,030	112
Habersham											
1984	49	2	47	0	1	1	0	20	25	2	0
1985	70	7	63	0	0	1	6	22	32	8	1
Hall											
1984	2,930	243	2,687	6	23	40	174	822	1,680	162	23
1985	3,235	244	2,991	6	9	47	182	844	1,892	230	25
Hancock											
1984	13	1	12	0	1	0	0	9	3	0	0
1985	70	7	63	0	2	4	1	40	17	6	0
Haralson											
1984	521	55	466	1	0	2	52	138	278	49	1
1985	565	86	479	1	7	2	76	149	283	46	1
Harris											
1984	380	39	341	2	8	2	27	151	175	12	3
1985	399	33	366	2	4	6	21	188	155	21	2
Hart											
1984	136	0	136	0	0	0	0	50	80	5	1
1985	74	11	63	0	1	0	10	12	44	4	3
Heard											
1984	66	2	64	1	0	0	1	34	20	10	0
1985	121	2	119	0	0	0	2	73	37	9	0
Henry											
1984	690	36	654	1	5	7	23	211	383	59	1
1985	1,329	74	1,255	2	14	13	45	386	758	103	8
Houston											
1984	2,949	248	2,701	11	16	57	164	973	1,602	113	13
1985	3,520	236	3,284	6	25	43	162	1,105	2,019	150	10
Irwin											
1984	184	14	170	0	2	2	10	57	108	5	0
1985	277	34	243	2	5	2	25	107	121	11	4
Jackson											
1984	544	36	508	3	11	3	19	211	248	44	5
1985	753	86	667	1	5	9	71	259	338	59	11
Jasper											
1984	61	8	53	3	2	1	2	34	13	5	1
1985	72	5	67	1	0	0	4	43	22	1	1
Jeff Davis											
1984	139	7	132	2	0	1	4	47	73	9	3
1985	287	24	263	1	6	3	14	80	159	21	3

Table 41A

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, PART I CRIMES, 1984—1985 — Continued

County	Part I Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assault	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arson
Jefferson											
1984	184	39	145	3	3	3	30	79	56	9	1
1985	215	32	183	2	3	3	24	71	102	10	0
Jenkins											
1984	127	9	118	0	1	1	7	45	64	7	2
1985	231	22	209	0	3	2	17	102	99	8	0
Johnson											
1984	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1985	15	8	7	1	0	0	7	3	4	0	0
Jones											
1984	91	10	81	0	0	2	8	32	41	7	1
1985	90	7	83	2	1	0	4	36	41	6	0
Lamar											
1984	219	23	196	1	4	2	16	65	123	8	0
1985	320	43	277	1	2	4	36	99	158	19	1
Lanier											
1984	166	21	145	0	2	2	17	65	76	3	1
1985	205	32	173	1	1	1	29	55	104	9	5
Laurens											
1984	961	140	821	4	10	20	106	210	578	32	1
1985	1,013	97	916	2	2	11	82	224	637	51	4
Lee											
1984	139	7	132	0	2	1	4	48	78	6	0
1985	69	9	60	1	2	0	6	21	32	6	1
Liberty											
1984	1,440	132	1,308	0	16	17	99	472	764	65	7
1985	1,574	145	1,429	6	20	8	111	463	882	75	9
Lincoln											
1984	82	4	78	1	0	0	3	35	36	7	0
1985	144	21	123	1	2	0	18	45	68	7	3
Long											
1984	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
1985	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Lowndes											
1984	4,094	63	4,031	10	44	3	6	1,190	2,677	137	27
1985	3,970	86	3,884	6	73	0	7	1,349	2,354	169	12
Lumpkin											
1984	145	13	132	1	5	0	7	49	79	4	0
1985	167	12	155	0	1	1	10	58	88	6	3
Macon											
1984	164	17	147	1	3	2	11	64	79	4	0
1985	216	32	184	0	5	0	27	95	82	5	2
Madison											
1984	131	13	118	1	0	2	10	47	58	13	0
1985	200	15	185	0	2	0	13	82	90	12	1
Marion											
1984	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0

Table 41A

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, PART I CRIMES, 1984--1985 — Continued

County	Part I Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assault	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arson
McDuffie											
1984	187	13	174	0	0	1	12	53	117	4	0
1985	183	9	174	0	0	3	6	39	123	9	3
McIntosh											
1984	208	13	195	0	0	4	9	89	98	7	1
1985	213	17	196	1	1	1	14	93	95	8	0
Meriwether											
1984	336	46	290	1	4	3	38	139	132	17	2
1985	366	49	317	0	3	3	43	183	115	18	1
Miller											
1984	101	8	93	0	1	1	6	26	59	6	2
1985	80	8	72	0	1	2	5	21	48	3	0
Mitchell											
1984	591	94	497	0	8	8	78	158	318	19	2
1985	544	89	455	0	6	5	78	163	280	7	5
Monroe											
1984	494	64	430	1	6	5	52	155	246	28	1
1985	517	60	457	2	7	7	44	113	304	36	4
Montgomery											
1984	24	1	23	0	0	0	1	13	8	2	0
1985	25	4	21	0	1	0	3	12	6	2	1
Morgan											
1984	195	14	181	1	1	7	5	101	72	6	2
1985	191	15	176	0	0	8	7	100	69	6	1
Murray											
1984	412	26	386	1	5	0	20	152	179	52	3
1985	404	26	378	1	3	2	20	140	191	47	0
Muscogee											
1984	9,435	808	8,627	26	77	329	376	2,125	5,858	559	85
1985	9,685	885	8,800	25	84	397	379	2,080	6,130	557	33
Newton											
1984	1,139	93	1,046	5	11	12	65	378	597	54	17
1985	1,487	126	1,361	4	4	16	102	472	804	73	12
Oconee											
1984	67	3	64	1	0	1	1	36	23	5	0
1985	65	8	57	0	0	3	5	35	15	5	2
Oglethorpe											
1984	152	21	131	1	0	0	20	72	53	4	2
1985	127	10	117	2	2	0	6	43	64	7	3
Paulding											
1984	517	33	484	1	7	3	22	192	238	52	2
1985	682	70	612	7	4	5	54	207	327	67	11
Peach											
1984	499	55	444	3	4	5	43	169	254	21	0
1985	491	55	436	1	1	5	48	151	260	24	1
Pickens											
1984	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
1985	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	0

Table 41A

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, PART I CRIMES, 1984—1985 — Continued

County	Part I Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assault	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arson
Pierce											
1984	73	5	68	1	1	0	3	16	48	4	0
1985	103	11	92	0	0	4	7	31	56	4	1
Pike											
1984	61	3	58	0	1	0	2	26	32	0	0
1985	81	6	75	0	0	1	5	49	24	2	0
Polk											
1984	647	55	592	2	2	4	47	255	279	55	3
1985	726	42	684	1	5	14	22	289	328	56	11
Pulaski											
1984	197	39	158	3	2	1	33	63	87	7	1
1985	207	26	181	2	1	2	21	86	92	2	1
Putnam											
1984	181	15	166	0	0	1	14	78	81	4	3
1985	231	33	198	4	2	1	26	85	104	8	1
Quitman											
1984	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Rabun											
1984	111	6	105	1	0	0	5	56	41	8	0
1985	215	16	199	1	0	1	14	99	80	16	4
Randolph											
1984	114	11	103	0	1	2	8	43	54	4	2
1985	96	10	86	1	0	2	7	29	53	3	1
Richmond											
1984	7,469	610	6,859	20	88	223	279	2,288	4,115	433	23
1985	9,985	748	9,237	34	77	246	391	2,900	5,689	597	51
Rockdale											
1984	1,473	110	1,363	2	7	17	84	410	827	112	14
1985	1,676	146	1,530	3	8	18	117	434	966	121	9
Schley											
1984	10	1	9	0	0	0	1	5	4	0	0
1985	56	13	43	0	5	0	8	22	16	4	1
Screven											
1984	133	3	130	0	0	1	2	47	75	7	1
1985	219	16	203	0	3	2	11	85	109	8	1
Seminole											
1984	177	27	150	0	1	1	25	47	90	13	0
1985	185	32	153	0	4	1	27	58	89	4	2
Spalding											
1984	2,459	243	2,216	8	36	39	160	643	1,437	119	17
1985	2,750	328	2,422	11	18	56	243	678	1,589	146	9
Stephens											
1984	568	43	525	3	6	5	29	186	312	25	2
1985	660	34	626	0	2	6	26	233	347	40	6
Stewart											
1984	49	7	42	0	1	0	6	22	17	3	0
1985	96	13	83	2	1	1	9	37	44	1	1

Table 41A

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, PART I CRIMES, 1984—1985 — Continued

County	Part I Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assault	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arson
Sumter											
1984	1,126	131	995	0	7	12	112	339	631	19	6
1985	1,570	173	1,397	7	20	23	123	426	900	47	24
Talbot											
1984	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1985	15	2	13	0	0	0	2	6	5	2	0
Taliaferro											
1984	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985	44	5	39	1	1	0	3	10	23	5	1
Tattnall											
1984	160	16	144	1	1	2	12	58	71	13	2
1985	119	3	116	0	0	1	2	62	42	10	2
Taylor											
1984	92	25	67	0	2	0	23	29	33	5	0
1985	107	87	20	1	5	43	38	17	2	1	0
Telfair											
1984	81	7	74	0	1	1	5	37	33	3	1
1985	99	3	96	0	0	2	1	39	52	4	1
Terrell											
1984	252	23	229	1	0	4	18	99	120	8	2
1985	229	22	207	1	3	1	17	77	116	13	1
Thomas											
1984	1,199	95	1,104	2	10	30	53	284	773	45	2
1985	1,569	108	1,461	4	8	20	76	431	965	59	6
Tift											
1984	1,361	174	1,187	5	9	22	138	339	779	63	6
1985	1,652	228	1,424	2	12	26	188	454	866	89	15
Toombs											
1984	329	48	281	4	6	6	32	90	168	23	0
1985	299	32	267	3	1	4	24	83	161	20	3
Towns											
1984	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1985	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	11	1	1	1
Treutlen											
1984	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
1985	59	6	53	1	1	0	4	17	30	6	0
Troup											
1984	2,453	292	2,161	5	9	27	251	442	1,618	87	14
1985	2,817	367	2,450	6	15	37	309	635	1,700	111	4
Turner											
1984	177	32	145	0	3	4	25	29	112	4	0
1985	209	48	161	0	0	15	33	66	85	9	1
Twiggs											
1984	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Union											
1984	13	0	13	0	0	0	0	3	8	2	0
1985	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	0

Table 41A

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, PART I CRIMES, 1984—1985 — Continued

County	Part I Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assault	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arson
Upson											
1984	406	64	342	4	2	6	52	127	197	15	3
1985	686	79	607	0	4	5	70	225	342	35	5
Walker											
1984	1,083	44	1,039	4	9	10	21	492	491	50	6
1985	1,459	70	1,389	2	13	8	47	509	707	140	33
Walton											
1984	662	49	613	1	6	7	35	235	357	20	1
1985	828	50	778	0	6	4	40	260	472	44	2
Ware											
1984	1,588	146	1,442	10	12	19	105	498	854	79	11
1985	1,551	123	1,428	3	17	50	53	479	879	56	14
Warren											
1984	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0
1985	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
Washington											
1984	536	82	454	4	5	2	71	197	236	18	3
1985	537	69	468	4	4	7	54	183	261	20	4
Wayne											
1984	528	41	487	1	0	3	37	169	284	27	7
1985	592	45	547	3	0	5	37	173	340	32	2
Webster											
1984	12	2	10	0	1	0	1	6	4	0	0
1985	3	3	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Wheeler											
1984	9	4	5	0	0	0	4	0	3	1	1
1985	41	3	38	0	0	0	3	29	6	3	0
White											
1984	147	3	144	0	0	1	2	49	85	10	0
1985	132	2	130	0	0	0	2	57	56	17	0
Whitfield											
1984	2,437	116	2,321	5	15	29	67	662	1,427	228	4
1985	3,172	187	2,985	4	25	35	123	730	1,961	284	10
Wilcox											
1984	38	6	32	0	0	1	5	17	15	0	0
1985	48	9	39	1	1	1	6	21	15	3	0
Wilkes											
1984	222	26	196	2	3	0	21	81	101	12	2
1985	212	25	187	0	1	1	23	79	93	14	1
Wilkinson											
1984	145	21	124	2	0	0	19	54	65	5	0
1985	109	13	96	0	4	0	9	40	45	8	3
Worth											
1984	304	18	286	0	5	6	7	116	158	11	1
1985	453	25	428	0	5	2	18	151	23	23	1
State Agency											
1984	1,261	291	970	4	93	93	101	617	237	64	52
1985	1,274	286	988	1	111	75	99	552	286	94	56

Table 41B

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, PART II CRIMES, 1985

County	Part II Crimes	Other Assaults	Forgery/ Counterfeit	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Weapons Violation	Prostitution/ Comm. Vice	Other Sex Offense	Narcotic Drug Laws
Appling 1985	170	9	7	2	5	4	95	0	0	1	14
Atkinson 1985	86	11	4	27	0	1	9	0	0	2	7
Bacon 1985	99	16	17	1	4	0	45	0	0	1	1
Baker 1985	7	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1
Baldwin 1985	2,040	256	71	787	36	12	421	0	0	18	66
Banks 1985	13	4	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	1
Barrow 1985	569	54	36	21	10	1	249	0	0	13	31
Bartow 1985	491	33	63	16	3	0	299	0	0	17	25
Ben Hill 1985	522	109	29	14	6	0	158	0	0	10	65
Berrien 1985	194	20	12	2	1	1	88	0	0	5	14
Bibb 1985	6,586	1,047	305	229	67	42	1,893	0	0	169	482
Bleckley 1985	100	17	9	20	2	1	15	0	0	2	6
Brantley 1985	58	5	1	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	9
Brooks 1985	163	10	3	1	1	0	14	0	0	3	20
Bryan 1985	191	34	5	12	2	2	67	0	0	1	9
Bulloch 1985	649	81	36	34	9	2	324	0	0	24	29
Burke 1985	441	102	8	60	1	1	104	0	1	9	29
Butts 1985	115	8	11	0	0	0	43	0	0	1	6
Calhoun 1985	98	13	7	8	1	0	9	0	0	3	7
Camden 1985	716	106	20	26	13	5	183	0	0	32	39
Candler 1985	36	9	3	1	0	0	16	0	0	0	0
Carroll 1985	1,562	196	121	50	7	8	549	0	1	59	202
Catoosa 1985	282	17	4	5	2	3	162	0	1	7	14

Table 41B

PART II CRIMES, 1985 — Continued

County	Gambling	Family Offense	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkeness	Public Disturbance	Vagrancy	Other Offense	Curfew/ Loitering	Runaway
Appling										
1985	0	0	*	2	0	0	0	22	0	9
Atkinson										
1985	0	5	*	0	0	0	0	20	0	0
Bacon										
1985	0	1	*	0	0	0	0	13	0	0
Baker										
1985	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Baldwin										
1985	0	54	*	4	0	0	0	305	0	10
Banks										
1985	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Barrow										
1985	0	14	*	7	0	0	0	104	0	29
Bartow										
1985	0	3	*	2	0	0	0	30	0	0
Ben Hill										
1985	3	11	*	5	0	0	0	110	0	2
Berrien										
1985	0	3	*	5	0	0	0	36	0	7
Bibb										
1985	15	150	*	62	56	0	1	1,890	0	178
Bleckley										
1985	0	2	*	1	0	0	0	25	0	0
Brantley										
1985	0	2	*	0	2	0	0	9	0	2
Brooks										
1985	0	0	*	2	0	0	0	108	0	1
Bryan										
1985	0	5	*	2	0	0	0	50	0	2
Bulloch										
1985	0	1	*	2	0	0	0	100	0	7
Burke										
1985	1	8	*	5	0	0	0	105	0	7
Butts										
1985	0	1	*	0	0	0	0	43	0	2
Calhoun										
1985	8	9	*	5	0	0	0	28	0	0
Camden										
1985	0	12	*	2	0	0	0	249	0	29
Candler										
1985	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
Carroll										
1985	3	28	*	11	3	0	0	317	0	7
Catoosa										
1985	1	2	*	1	0	0	0	57	0	6

Table 41B

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, PART II CRIMES, 1985 — Continued

County	Part II Crimes	Other Assaults	Forgery/ Counterfeit	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Weapons Violation	Prostitution/ Comm. Vice	Other Sex Offense	Narcotic Drug Laws
Charlton											
1985	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Chatham											
1985	19,834	2,273	405	2,634	451	80	3,663	0	21	338	789
Chattahoochee											
1985	61	14	1	12	1	0	7	0	0	0	20
Chattooga											
1985	306	30	1	4	1	0	161	0	0	7	8
Cherokee											
1985	1,774	263	63	298	17	2	545	0	1	32	51
Clarke											
1985	3,168	774	222	191	41	14	802	0	3	107	84
Clay											
1985	29	10	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Clayton											
1985	4,883	926	137	223	56	18	1,564	0	10	187	207
Clinch											
1985	34	2	0	1	0	0	16	0	0	2	4
Cobb											
1985	11,684	2,093	734	773	98	23	4,210	0	0	281	205
Coffee											
1985	767	138	108	22	2	0	216	0	0	8	86
Colquitt											
1985	616	49	42	11	5	2	238	0	2	22	85
Columbia											
1985	959	145	27	21	7	1	438	0	0	24	43
Cook											
1985	421	53	32	71	6	2	47	0	0	8	69
Coweta											
1985	771	102	33	69	8	1	214	0	0	17	56
Crawford											
1985	49	8	2	0	0	0	23	0	0	2	1
Crisp											
1985	826	248	25	28	7	2	254	0	0	11	29
Dade											
1985	131	15	2	7	1	0	29	0	0	4	14
Dawson											
1985	165	20	2	7	0	1	50	0	0	1	38
Decatur											
1985	425	41	14	6	3	0	106	0	0	14	22
DeKalb											
1985	18,066	3,311	430	2,276	41	234	2,735	0	13	560	416
Dodge											
1985	56	2	0	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	1
Dooly											
1985	21	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	13

Table 41B

PART II CRIMES, 1985 — Continued

County	Gambling	Family Offense	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkeness	Public Disturbance	Vagrancy	Other Offense	Curfew/ Loitering	Runaway
Charlton 1985	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chatham 1985	48	189	*	108	0	0	0	8,682	0	153
Chattahoochee 1985	0	1	*	1	0	0	0	4	0	0
Chattooga 1985	0	2	*	2	0	0	0	51	0	39
Cherokee 1985	0	63	*	10	1	0	0	381	0	47
Clarke 1985	2	19	*	78	4	0	0	807	0	20
Clay 1985	0	1	*	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Clayton 1985	0	19	*	9	13	0	0	1,272	0	242
Clinch 1985	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
Cobb 1985	3	157	*	111	11	0	1	2,263	0	721
Coffee 1985	1	2	*	41	0	0	0	140	0	3
Colquitt 1985	1	7	*	1	1	0	0	133	0	17
Columbia 1985	1	5	*	2	0	0	0	217	0	28
Cook 1985	0	20	*	8	2	0	0	99	0	4
Coweta 1985	1	21	*	3	0	0	0	236	0	10
Crawford 1985	0	0	*	1	0	0	0	9	0	3
Crisp 1985	0	6	*	15	0	0	0	187	0	14
Dade 1985	0	1	*	2	0	0	0	51	0	5
Dawson 1985	0	2	*	2	0	0	0	41	0	1
Decatur 1985	0	3	*	15	0	0	0	189	0	12
DeKalb 1985	5	640	*	21	20	0	0	6,435	0	929
Dodge 1985	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	13	0	1
Dooly 1985	0	0	*	1	0	0	0	2	0	0

Table 41B

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, PART II CRIMES, 1985 — Continued

County	Part II Crimes	Other Assaults	Forgery/ Counterfeit	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Weapons Violation	Prostitution/ Comm. Vice	Other Sex Offense	Narcotic Drug Laws
Dougherty 1985	4,309	894	229	146	21	8	1,130	0	5	151	340
Douglas 1985	2,573	347	139	436	19	4	515	0	0	42	203
Early 1985	317	55	35	4	0	0	47	0	0	15	9
Echols 1985	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Effingham 1985	200	48	6	7	1	0	70	0	0	8	11
Elbert 1985	705	58	13	132	2	4	145	0	1	23	61
Emanuel 1985	414	60	39	36	6	9	91	0	0	4	46
Evans 1985	18	2	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	1
Fannin 1985	43	3	3	0	1	0	26	0	0	5	2
Fayette 1985	1,340	117	25	232	14	5	451	0	0	13	99
Floyd 1985	1,527	98	82	61	11	12	684	0	0	29	143
Forsyth 1985	619	61	67	25	6	4	249	0	0	17	73
Franklin 1985	119	11	11	1	1	1	46	0	0	7	3
Fulton 1985	46,410	6,808	940	2,192	292	691	10,749	0	1,554	1,238	3,402
Gilmer 1985	127	8	9	1	0	1	54	0	0	1	5
Glascock 1985	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glynn 1985	4,177	956	251	199	55	22	1,075	0	0	96	256
Gordon 1985	597	54	18	18	8	4	269	0	0	18	68
Grady 1985	410	44	28	143	0	2	74	0	2	5	41
Greene 1985	40	0	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	4
Gwinnett 1985	9,688	1,474	316	1,696	116	24	2,644	0	1	271	150
Habersham 1985	33	5	2	3	0	1	12	0	0	1	2
Hall 1985	1,971	360	132	101	17	5	561	0	2	54	207

Table 41B

PART II CRIMES, 1985 — Continued

County	Gambling	Family Offense	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkeness	Public Disturbance	Vagrancy	Other Offense	Curfew/ Loitering	Runaway
Dougherty 1985	12	84	*	105	1	0	0	1,153	0	30
Douglas 1985	0	43	*	19	5	0	0	628	0	173
Early 1985	0	4	*	11	5	0	0	122	0	10
Echols 1985	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Effingham 1985	0	8	*	1	0	0	0	35	0	5
Elbert 1985	1	13	*	13	0	0	0	230	0	9
Emanuel 1985	0	10	*	3	0	0	0	109	0	1
Evans 1985	0	1	*	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
Fannin 1985	0	0	*	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Fayette 1985	0	36	*	17	0	0	0	306	0	25
Floyd 1985	13	15	*	14	1	0	0	315	0	49
Forsyth 1985	0	6	*	0	0	0	0	107	0	4
Franklin 1985	0	1	*	1	0	0	0	36	0	0
Fulton 1985	151	289	*	1,373	3,736	0	1	11,998	0	996
Gilmer 1985	0	0	*	11	1	0	0	32	0	4
Glascock 1985	—	—	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glynn 1985	3	64	*	33	7	0	1	997	0	162
Gordon 1985	1	6	*	4	0	0	0	114	0	15
Grady 1985	0	21	*	1	0	0	0	45	0	4
Greene 1985	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	24	0	0
Gwinnett 1985	6	195	*	35	1	0	0	2,353	0	406
Habersham 1985	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	5	0	2
Hall 1985	0	17	*	9	2	0	0	426	0	78

Table 41B

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, PART II CRIMES, 1985 — Continued

County	Part II Crimes	Other Assaults	Forgery/ Counterfeit	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Weapons Violation	Prostitution/ Comm. Vice	Other Sex Offense	Narcotic Drug Laws
Hancock											
1985	16	0	0	0	1	0	11	0	0	0	1
Haralson											
1985	520	100	12	23	6	2	168	0	0	22	20
Harris											
1985	198	27	20	18	1	1	65	0	0	2	11
Hart											
1985	44	12	4	0	1	0	13	0	0	1	0
Heard											
1985	18	1	1	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	2
Henry											
1985	909	100	43	32	3	3	356	0	0	29	55
Houston											
1985	2,559	314	148	50	18	10	1,027	0	0	73	88
Irwin											
1985	147	14	10	11	0	0	38	0	0	1	9
Jackson											
1985	538	139	19	20	8	1	158	0	0	14	39
Jasper											
1985	9	3	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Jeff Davis											
1985	93	14	10	2	0	0	45	0	0	0	10
Jefferson											
1985	123	12	3	6	0	3	48	0	0	3	16
Jenkins											
1985	173	20	9	14	0	3	44	0	0	2	12
Johnson											
1985	19	4	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	9
Jones											
1985	44	2	0	3	1	0	22	0	0	1	5
Lamar											
1985	297	50	16	28	0	0	72	0	0	11	22
Lanier											
1985	162	27	2	2	0	1	40	0	0	6	9
Laurens											
1985	731	159	24	29	11	0	250	0	0	20	21
Lee											
1985	28	8	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	4	2
Liberty											
1985	2,175	472	41	154	45	3	404	0	2	44	142
Lincoln											
1985	87	10	1	7	2	1	18	0	0	2	18
Long											
1985	10	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0

Table 41B

PART II CRIMES, 1985 — Continued

County	Gambling	Family Offense	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkeness	Public Disturbance	Vagrancy	Other Offense	Curfew/ Loitering	Runaway
Hancock										
1985	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Haralson										
1985	0	14	*	1	0	0	0	140	0	12
Harris										
1985	0	4	*	5	1	0	0	37	0	6
Hart										
1985	0	1	*	0	0	0	0	11	0	1
Heard										
1985	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Henry										
1985	0	8	*	5	0	0	0	259	0	16
Houston										
1985	0	9	*	35	6	0	0	750	0	31
Irwin										
1985	2	6	*	6	1	0	0	47	0	2
Jackson										
1985	0	9	*	9	0	0	0	109	0	13
Jasper										
1985	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Jeff Davis										
1985	0	3	*	0	0	0	0	8	0	1
Jefferson										
1985	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	31	0	1
Jenkins										
1985	0	3	*	0	0	0	0	62	0	4
Johnson										
1985	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jones										
1985	0	2	*	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
Lamar										
1985	0	13	*	5	0	0	0	73	0	7
Lanier										
1985	0	3	*	5	1	0	0	60	0	6
Laurens										
1985	0	10	*	13	0	0	0	182	0	12
Lee										
1985	0	1	*	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
Liberty										
1985	0	47	*	4	1	0	0	746	0	70
Lincoln										
1985	0	5	*	3	0	0	0	19	0	1
Long										
1985	0	0	*	0	7	0	0	0	0	0

Table 41B

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, PART II CRIMES, 1985 — Continued

County	Part II Crimes	Other Assaults	Forgery/ Counterfeit	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Weapons Violation	Prostitution/ Comm. Vice	Other Sex Offense	Narcotic Drug Laws
Lowndes											
1985	8,599	396	272	45	4	2	919	0	0	16	133
Lumpkin											
1985	214	41	11	31	4	3	29	0	0	1	20
McDuffie											
1985	93	2	1	1	0	0	42	0	0	1	5
McIntosh											
1985	107	17	1	1	1	0	40	0	0	3	2
Macon											
1985	138	20	8	2	2	0	65	0	0	3	0
Madison											
1985	147	47	2	3	0	1	54	0	0	3	0
Marion											
1985	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meriwether											
1985	163	21	34	5	4	1	56	0	0	2	10
Miller											
1985	82	9	0	5	0	0	25	0	0	0	0
Mitchell											
1985	524	87	24	11	4	0	130	0	0	11	25
Monroe											
1985	465	66	31	48	14	5	100	0	0	2	11
Montgomery											
1985	7	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	1
Morgan											
1985	45	5	1	2	0	0	27	0	0	1	1
Murray											
1985	468	65	12	105	1	4	86	0	0	17	58
Muscogee											
1985	11,809	345	452	258	48	29	585	0	148	88	880
Newton											
1985	875	125	75	17	4	5	368	0	1	16	36
Oconee											
1985	8	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
Oglethorpe											
1985	53	1	0	1	2	0	26	0	0	0	11
Paulding											
1985	439	63	5	15	3	1	156	0	0	21	27
Peach											
1985	256	95	23	10	4	1	64	0	0	4	7
Pickens											
1985	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Pierce											
1985	131	17	14	7	3	1	19	0	0	4	40
Pike											
1985	33	9	2	0	1	0	9	0	0	0	3

Table 41B

PART II CRIMES, 1985 — Continued

County	Gambling	Family Offense	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkeness	Public Disturbance	Vagrancy	Other Offense	Curfew/ Loitering	Runaway
Lowndes 1985	2	6	*	12	716	0	0	6,051	0	25
Lumpkin 1985	0	3	*	4	0	0	0	67	0	0
McDuffie 1985	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	41	0	0
McIntosh 1985	0	1	*	1	0	0	0	37	0	3
Macon 1985	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	37	0	1
Madison 1985	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	36	0	1
Marion 1985	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Meriwether 1985	0	0	*	1	0	0	0	28	0	1
Miller 1985	0	0	*	3	0	0	0	39	0	1
Mitchell 1985	0	7	*	10	0	0	0	207	0	8
Monroe 1985	0	19	*	3	0	0	0	145	0	21
Montgomery 1985	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Morgan 1985	0	3	*	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Murray 1985	0	24	*	5	0	0	0	79	0	12
Muscogee 1985	6	20	*	156	24	0	0	8,663	0	107
Newton 1985	0	7	*	6	0	0	0	201	0	14
Oconee 1985	0	0	*	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Oglethorpe 1985	0	0	*	3	0	0	0	9	0	0
Paulding 1985	0	11	*	3	0	0	0	125	0	9
Peach 1985	0	1	*	1	0	0	0	46	0	0
Pickens 1985	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce 1985	0	2	*	0	0	0	0	23	0	1
Pike 1985	0	1	*	1	0	0	0	7	0	0

Table 41B

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, PART II CRIMES, 1985 — Continued

County	Part II Crimes	Other Assaults	Forgery/ Counterfeit	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Weapons Violation	Prostitution/ Comm. Vice	Other Sex Offense	Narcotic Drug Laws
Polk											
1985	311	35	7	6	4	0	148	0	0	5	16
Pulaski											
1985	235	48	17	17	3	1	46	0	0	4	13
Putnam											
1985	102	31	5	8	3	2	28	0	0	5	2
Quitman											
1985	3	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Rabun											
1985	136	12	4	2	0	0	63	0	0	4	17
Randolph											
1985	57	8	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	3	1
Richmond											
1985	8,852	1,385	306	750	135	32	1,451	0	36	154	998
Rockdale											
1985	1,518	365	52	40	9	1	524	0	0	34	34
Schley											
1985	28	4	4	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0
Screven											
1985	133	9	1	7	1	0	34	0	0	3	10
Seminole											
1985	150	28	8	23	0	4	25	0	0	4	21
Spalding											
1985	2,567	327	171	664	35	5	542	0	0	51	59
Stephens											
1985	275	38	46	7	1	1	122	0	0	6	6
Stewart											
1985	98	24	2	8	0	0	17	0	0	0	2
Sumter											
1985	1,409	202	83	493	19	2	296	0	0	21	71
Talbot											
1985	9	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Taliaferro											
1985	34	6	4	7	0	1	6	0	0	0	6
Tattnall											
1985	38	4	3	2	1	1	12	0	0	2	1
Taylor											
1985	120	31	2	20	1	0	22	0	0	0	5
Telfair											
1985	31	7	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	1	1
Terrell											
1985	117	12	14	6	0	0	38	0	0	1	10
Thomas											
1985	809	68	83	33	4	2	241	0	1	23	33
Tift											
1985	1,562	307	78	172	24	5	339	0	1	59	146

Table 41B

PART II CRIMES, 1985 — Continued

County	Gambling	Family Offense	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkeness	Public Disturbance	Vagrancy	Other Offense	Curfew/ Loitering	Runaway
Polk										
1985	0	2	*	0	2	0	0	79	0	7
Pulaski										
1985	0	2	*	0	0	0	0	83	0	1
Putnam										
1985	0	2	*	0	0	0	0	16	0	0
Quitman										
1985	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rabun										
1985	0	1	*	5	0	0	0	27	0	1
Randolph										
1985	0	1	*	0	0	0	0	26	0	0
Richmond										
1985	11	294	*	48	1	0	6	3,026	0	219
Rockdale										
1985	1	14	*	15	0	0	0	355	0	74
Schley										
1985	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	14	0	0
Screven										
1985	8	1	*	0	0	0	0	58	0	1
Seminole										
1985	0	7	*	0	0	0	0	29	0	1
Spalding										
1985	2	162	*	16	3	0	0	461	0	69
Stephens										
1985	0	5	*	5	0	0	0	34	0	4
Stewart										
1985	0	0	*	1	0	0	0	43	0	1
Sumter										
1985	0	16	*	6	0	0	0	177	0	23
Talbot										
1985	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Taliaferro										
1985	0	0	*	0	1	0	0	2	0	1
Tattnall										
1985	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
Taylor										
1985	1	8	*	0	0	0	0	29	0	1
Telfair										
1985	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
Terrell										
1985	0	1	*	0	0	0	0	33	0	2
Thomas										
1985	2	8	*	24	0	0	2	280	0	5
Tift										
1985	6	32	*	19	0	0	0	363	0	11

Table 41B

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, PART II CRIMES, 1985 — Continued

County	Part II Crimes	Other Assaults	Forgery/ Counterfeit	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Weapons Violation	Prostitution/ Comm. Vice	Other Sex Offense	Narcotic Drug Laws
Toombs 1985	145	17	1	3	0	1	64	0	0	0	22
Towns 1985	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1
Treutlen 1985	30	2	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	9
Troup 1985	3,907	762	132	504	48	13	904	0	1	39	167
Turner 1985	124	36	5	5	4	0	58	0	0	3	2
Twiggs 1985	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Union 1985	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upson 1985	376	90	7	25	5	1	163	0	0	3	15
Walker 1985	724	79	32	22	3	0	323	0	0	28	50
Walton 1985	403	50	24	16	6	0	170	0	0	11	25
Ware 1985	992	185	76	51	22	11	281	0	0	19	89
Warren 1985	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington 1985	754	129	17	216	1	5	71	0	0	5	49
Wayne 1985	304	28	18	5	5	0	181	0	0	7	6
Webster 1985	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Wheeler 1985	55	8	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	5	5
White 1985	41	1	3	0	1	0	29	0	0	0	3
Whitfield 1985	2,338	256	137	301	36	17	805	0	1	79	129
Wilcox 1985	36	5	2	2	1	0	11	0	0	0	5
Wilkes 1985	227	33	12	97	2	1	19	0	0	1	7
Wilkinson 1985	57	9	5	3	0	1	12	0	0	4	6
Worth 1985	136	6	20	10	1	0	32	0	0	3	26

Table 41B

PART II CRIMES, 1985 — Continued

County	Gambling	Family Offense	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkeness	Public Disturbance	Vagrancy	Other Offense	Curfew/ Loitering	Runaway
Toombs										
1985	0	3	*	2	0	0	0	29	0	3
Towns										
1985	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Treutlen										
1985	0	0	*	2	0	0	0	5	0	1
Troup										
1985	11	92	*	21	4	0	0	1,193	0	16
Turner										
1985	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	10	0	1
Twiggs										
1985	0	0	*	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Union										
1985	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Upson										
1985	1	5	*	1	0	0	0	58	0	2
Walker										
1985	0	11	*	5	1	0	0	117	0	53
Walton										
1985	0	4	*	2	0	0	0	89	0	6
Ware										
1985	0	11	*	9	0	0	0	208	0	30
Warren										
1985	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington										
1985	0	34	*	3	2	0	0	220	0	2
Wayne										
1985	0	9	*	1	0	0	0	38	0	6
Webster										
1985	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wheeler										
1985	0	1	*	0	0	0	0	29	0	1
White										
1985	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
Whitfield										
1985	1	78	*	40	1	0	0	395	0	62
Wilcox										
1985	0	3	*	1	0	0	0	6	0	0
Wilkes										
1985	0	21	*	2	1	0	0	30	0	1
Wilkinson										
1985	0	1	*	4	0	0	0	12	0	0
Worth										
1985	0	0	*	5	0	0	0	32	0	1

Table 41B

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, PART II CRIMES, 1985 — Continued

County	Part II Crimes	Other Assaults	Forgery/ Counterfeit	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Weapons Violation	Prostitution/ Comm. Vice	Other Sex Offense	Narcotic Drug Laws
State Agency											
1985	2,416	40	127	48	21	39	24	0	3	106	1,668
Total											
1985	221,106	31,751	8,250	17,963	2,077	1,487	51,799	0	1,812	5,135	18,956

DUI data unavailable as of publish date

Table 41B

PART II CRIMES, 1985 — Continued

County	Gambling	Family Offense	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkeness	Public Disturbance	Vagrancy	Other Offense	Curfew/ Loitering	Runaway
State Agency 1985	10	21	*	182	0	0	0	122	0	5
Total 1985	344	3.375	*	2,921	4,645	0	12	70,058	0	5,521

DUI data unavailable as of publish date

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES

Profiles of the current law enforcement employee workforce are based on reports submitted to the Georgia Crime Information Center at the end of 1985. County totals are based upon a compilation of the submitting agencies' employment figures.

COUNTY RANKINGS

For comparative purposes, a law enforcement employee rate (employees per 100,000 persons) was calculated. Fulton County topped the rankings with 424 employees per 100,000 persons, well above the state average of 261. Care should be exercised in making detailed comparisons; still these figures may be useful in making general manpower assessments.

Note: The sworn officer totals provided in Table 42 are not equal to the totals in the Introduction to this section because they are derived from different source documents.

Table 42

FULL TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES, 1985

County	Sworn Officers		Civilian		Total		Grand Total	Employees Per 100,000 Persons
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Appling	21	0	0	5	21	5	26	156
Atkinson	10	0	6	4	16	4	20	314
Bacon	14	0	2	4	16	4	20	202
Baker	6	1	0	0	6	1	7	178
Baldwin	83	8	8	23	91	31	122	321
Banks	7	0	1	2	8	2	10	107
Barrow	38	10	1	1	39	11	50	214
Bartow	56	6	11	19	67	25	92	210
Ben Hill	25	0	10	1	35	1	36	206
Berrien	19	3	1	2	20	5	25	175
Bibb	124	10	5	10	129	20	149	95
Bleckley	15	0	5	1	20	1	21	191
Brantley	11	0	11	2	22	2	24	239
Brooks	33	5	0	0	33	5	38	236
Bryan	14	0	0	9	14	9	23	186
Bulloch	67	1	8	12	75	13	88	239
Burke	44	2	5	11	49	13	62	301
Butts	21	2	2	7	23	9	32	213
Calhoun	11	4	0	2	11	6	17	304
Camden	38	5	2	11	40	16	56	387
Candler	3	0	3	2	6	2	8	101
Carroll	91	11	16	21	107	32	139	227
Catoosa	39	15	1	4	40	19	59	147
Charlton	9	0	2	3	11	3	14	172
Chatham	510	89	28	92	538	181	719	339
Chattahoochee	4	0	4	1	8	1	9	40
Chattooga	55	0	0	0	55	0	55	248
Cherokee	63	6	1	15	64	21	85	133
Clarke	177	18	11	34	188	52	240	308
Clay	7	0	2	5	9	5	14	376
Clayton	300	36	15	63	315	99	414	242
Clinch	10	1	1	3	11	4	15	220
Cobb	638	62	23	142	661	204	865	257
Coffee	43	3	8	8	51	11	62	216
Colquitt	59	2	7	11	66	13	79	214
Columbia	62	7	3	9	65	16	81	158
Cook	23	5	2	2	25	7	32	228
Coweta	68	8	2	6	70	14	84	198
Crawford	7	0	1	7	8	7	15	166
Crisp	31	0	7	11	38	11	49	239
Dade	13	1	4	2	17	3	20	152
Dawson	8	1	3	2	11	3	14	266
Decatur	40	6	0	7	40	13	53	195
DeKalb	241	47	23	49	264	96	360	70
Dodge	19	1	4	2	23	3	26	149
Dooly	15	3	1	0	16	3	19	168
Dougherty	230	35	4	22	234	57	291	269
Douglas	69	9	22	33	91	42	133	192
Early	19	1	5	6	24	7	31	226
Echols	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	81
Effingham	13	2	0	7	13	9	22	106
Elbert	31	0	3	3	34	3	37	190
Emanuel	32	1	3	4	35	5	40	181

Table 42
FULL TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES, 1985—Continued

County	Sworn Officers Male	Sworn Officers Female	Civilian Male	Civilian Female	Total Male	Total Female	Grand Total	Employees Per 100,000 Persons
Evans	11	0	7	6	18	6	24	270
Fannin	16	0	5	2	21	2	23	152
Fayette	62	3	9	12	71	15	86	187
Floyd	122	12	21	31	143	43	186	228
Forsyth	31	3	8	7	39	10	49	147
Franklin	30	0	5	5	35	5	40	251
Fulton	1,911	276	97	325	2,008	601	2,609	424
Gilmer	15	0	2	6	17	6	23	193
Glascock	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	41
Glynn	69	7	22	23	91	30	121	211
Gordon	49	1	8	9	57	10	67	206
Grady	26	0	6	7	32	7	39	187
Greene	19	2	3	5	22	7	29	238
Gwinnett	258	22	14	86	272	108	380	164
Habersham	37	0	1	0	38	0	38	143
Hall	144	24	19	10	163	34	197	240
Hancock	13	2	1	5	14	7	21	210
Haralson	44	0	9	3	53	3	56	292
Harris	24	2	0	0	24	2	26	148
Hart	22	1	8	1	30	2	32	165
Heard	10	0	1	4	11	4	15	211
Henry	85	9	2	19	87	28	115	256
Houston	115	18	12	32	127	50	177	210
Irwin	14	1	1	3	15	4	19	201
Jackson	36	0	3	7	39	7	46	170
Jasper	12	5	0	4	12	9	21	244
Jeff Davis	16	0	2	3	18	3	21	170
Jefferson	32	1	0	4	32	5	37	193
Jenkins	12	0	0	1	12	1	13	140
Johnson	14	1	0	0	14	1	15	166
Jones	16	2	5	5	21	7	28	148
Lamar	17	6	0	1	17	7	24	186
Lanier	10	0	1	4	11	4	15	254
Laurens	33	3	2	11	35	14	49	125
Lee	14	1	2	1	16	2	18	119
Liberty	53	7	11	17	64	24	88	188
Lincoln	7	0	1	3	8	3	11	153
Long	7	0	0	4	7	4	11	215
Lowndes	136	12	18	28	154	40	194	265
Lumpkin	11	0	1	2	12	2	14	122
McDuffie	21	1	5	4	26	5	31	155
McIntosh	12	1	2	3	14	4	18	213
Macon	26	2	0	15	26	17	43	291
Madison	10	0	4	1	14	1	15	76
Marion	9	0	3	0	12	0	12	220
Meriwether	36	4	5	5	41	9	50	225
Miller	16	1	1	3	17	4	21	284
Mitchell	30	4	1	8	31	12	43	191
Monroe	48	5	0	9	48	14	62	379
Montgomery	5	1	3	0	8	1	9	124
Morgan	22	0	1	4	23	4	27	216
Murray	11	0	1	3	12	3	15	65
Muscogee	420	59	7	59	427	118	545	308

Table 42

FULL TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES, 1985—Continued

County	Sworn Officers Male	Sworn Officers Female	Civilian Male	Civilian Female	Total Male	Total Female	Grand Total	Employees Per 100,000 Persons
Newton	66	3	5	15	71	18	89	233
Oconee	13	1	0	0	13	1	14	92
Oglethorpe	8	0	1	1	9	1	10	105
Paulding	34	9	1	7	35	16	51	167
Peach	33	8	5	10	38	18	56	268
Pickens	9	0	4	5	13	5	18	145
Pierce	18	0	0	2	18	2	20	153
Pike	11	0	3	3	14	3	17	169
Polk	47	3	7	9	54	12	66	198
Pulaski	12	0	2	5	14	5	19	202
Putnam	21	2	5	7	26	9	35	310
Quitman	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	82
Rabun	20	1	0	1	20	2	22	198
Randolph	19	0	0	5	19	5	24	235
Richmond	381	66	8	32	389	98	487	250
Rockdale	77	10	3	16	80	26	106	220
Schley	5	1	2	3	7	4	11	304
Screven	28	4	0	0	28	4	32	214
Seminole	11	2	1	6	12	8	20	201
Spalding	98	11	4	20	102	31	133	259
Stephens	26	1	6	5	32	6	38	172
Stewart	14	0	3	2	17	2	19	328
Sumter	49	8	1	12	50	20	70	226
Talbot	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	30
Taliaferro	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	51
Tattnall	20	0	6	7	26	7	33	169
Taylor	13	2	2	1	15	3	18	224
Telfair	22	3	1	1	23	4	27	232
Terrell	17	1	11	7	28	8	36	286
Thomas	65	8	1	10	66	18	84	209
Tift	60	6	0	11	60	17	77	217
Toombs	40	3	0	5	40	8	48	199
Towns	8	1	1	1	9	2	11	185
Treutlen	7	0	4	4	11	4	15	238
Troup	110	20	3	17	113	37	150	286
Turner	13	2	4	1	17	3	20	200
Twiggs	9	0	0	3	9	3	12	120
Union	7	0	0	1	7	1	8	77
Upson	44	5	0	3	44	8	52	194
Walker	69	4	8	22	77	26	103	177
Walton	52	2	4	12	56	14	70	199
Ware	61	3	8	25	69	28	97	250
Warren	2	0	1	4	3	4	7	104
Washington	40	4	4	7	44	11	55	277
Wayne	38	1	4	3	42	4	46	208
Webster	2	0	4	1	6	1	7	290
Wheeler	8	0	0	1	8	1	9	165
White	15	0	1	3	16	3	19	173
Whitfield	91	4	19	25	110	29	139	199
Wilcox	10	0	0	3	10	3	13	162
Wilkes	16	1	5	2	21	3	24	210
Wilkinson	15	0	1	7	16	7	23	209
Worth	20	2	5	5	25	7	32	163
State Agency	1,046	35	435	582	1,481	617	2,098	
Total	10,733	1,163	1,220	2,452	11,953	3,615	15,568	261

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget

Table 43

RANKING OF COUNTIES BY FULL TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES PER 100,000 PERSONS, 1985

County	Law Enforcement Employees Per 100,000 Persons	County	Law Enforcement Employees Per 100,000 Person	County	Law Enforcement Employees Per 100,000 Persons
Fulton	424	Clinch	220	Charlton	172
Camden	387	McIntosh	220	Stephens	172
Monroe	379	Rockdale	220	Jackson	170
Clay	376	Tift	217	Jeff Davis	170
Chatham	339	Morgan	216	Tattnall	169
Stewart	328	Coffee	216	Pike	169
Baldwin	321	Long	215	Dooly	168
Atkinson	314	Colquitt	214	Paulding	167
Putnam	310	Barrow	214	Crawford	166
Clarke	308	Screven	214	Johnson	166
Muscogee	308	Butts	213	Wheeler	165
Schley	304	Madison	213	Hart	165
Calhoun	304	Heard	211	Gwinnett	164
Burke	301	Glynn	211	Worth	163
Haralson	292	Hancock	210	Wilcox	162
Marion	291	Bartow	210	Columbia	158
Webster	290	Wilkes	210	Appling	156
Terrell	286	Houston	210	Macon	155
Troup	286	Wilkinson	209	Lincoln	153
Miller	284	Thomas	209	Pierce	153
Washington	277	Wayne	208	Dade	152
Evans	270	Gordon	206	Fannin	152
Dougherty	269	Ben Hill	206	Dodge	149
Peach	268	Pulaski	202	Harris	148
Dawson	266	Bacon	202	Jones	148
Lowndes	265	Seminole	201	Forsyth	147
Spalding	259	Irwin	201	Catoosa	147
Cobb	257	Turner	200	Pickens	145
Henry	256	Walton	199	Habersham	143
Lanier	254	Whitfield	199	Jenkins	140
Franklin	251	Toombs	199	Cherokee	133
Richmond	250	Coweta	198	Laurens	125
Ware	250	Rabun	198	Montgomery	124
Chattooga	248	Polk	198	Lumpkin	122
Jasper	244	Decatur	195	Twiggs	120
Clayton	242	Upson	194	Lee	119
Hall	240	Jefferson	193	Banks	107
Bulloch	239	Gilmer	193	Effingham	106
Brantley	239	Douglas	192	Oglethorpe	105
Crisp	239	Mitchell	191	Warren	104
Greene	238	Bleckley	191	Candler	101
Treutlen	238	Elbert	190	Bibb	95
Brooks	236	Liberty	188	Oconee	92
Randolph	235	Fayette	187	Quitman	82
Newton	233	Grady	187	Echols	81
Telfair	232	Lamar	186	Upson	77
Floyd	228	Bryan	186	McDuffie	76
Cook	228	Towns	185	Dekalb	70
Carroll	227	Emanuel	181	Murray	65
Sumter	226	Baker	178	Taliaferro	51
Early	226	Walker	177	Glascock	41
Meriwether	225	Berrien	175	Chattahoochee	40
Taylor	224	White	173	Talbot	30

Source: Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimates; Georgia Crime Information Center

IN MEMORIAM

The Georgia Bureau of Investigation joins the criminal justice community of the state of Georgia in extending sincere sympathy to the families of the following law enforcement officers who gave their lives while protecting and serving the citizens of their communities during 1985.

GEORGE EDWARD GOARE, SHERIFF
Webster County Sheriff's Office

Slain with a .357 magnum pistol while accompanying
a prisoner to recover a murder weapon.

PHILLIP BRUCE MATHIS, PATROLMAN
Atlanta Police Department

Slain by an unknown handgun while off duty.

WALTER N. (NICKIE) COLEMAN, DEPUTY SHERIFF
Camden County Sheriff's Office

Struck and killed by a moving vehicle
while issuing a traffic citation.

JOHN T. (SONNY) KING III, SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
Georgia Bureau of Investigation

Slain by a .45 semi-automatic pistol while
attempting to serve a warrant.

OFFICERS KILLED AND ASSAULTED

Statistics compiled in Table 44 are taken from reports to the Georgia Crime Information Center by law enforcement agencies.

The most serious assaults committed against officers resulted in 13 deaths over the period 1981—1985. The five year trend indicates a decline in the first three years; yet 1984 shows an increase over 1982—1983. 1985 data reflect a small decrease in the number of officers killed.

Yearly changes in the total number of officers assaulted show an increase from 1981 through 1982. This increase is more evident when types of activities are examined. Traffic pursuits and other stops, handling, transporting and custody of prisoners, and responding to disturbance calls are the only types of activity that show a decrease. Assaults upon police officers decreased slightly from 1,101 in 1984 to 1,093 in 1985.

Another area of interest is the type of weapon used during assaults. In contrast to the weapon types most frequently used in the commission of aggravated assaults (cutting tools, firearms, other weapons; Figure 6B), officers are most frequently assaulted by hands, fists or feet.

The number of personal injuries sustained by law enforcement personnel during assaults over the five year period between 1981-1985 has decreased. Most of the injuries were sustained between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m.

Table 44

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED AND ASSAULTED, 1981—1985

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Total number of officers killed	3	0	1	5	4
Officers assaulted					
Type of activity					
Attempting other arrests	452	464	344	351	334
Responding to disturbance calls	226	220	189	213	203
Traffic pursuits and other stops	106	82	123	68	85
Handling, transporting and custody	137	108	93	144	141
All others	311	407	340	325	330
Yearly total	1,232	1,281	1,089	1,101	1,093
Type of weapon					
Firearm	75	89	72	77	43
Knife or cutting instrument	29	29	21	33	39
Other dangerous weapons	101	90	81	72	88
Hands, fist or feet	1,027	1,073	915	919	923
Yearly total	1,232	1,281	1,089	1,101	1,093
Injury					
Officers with personal injuries	374	351	275	332	327
Officers without personal injuries	858	930	814	769	766
Yearly total	1,232	1,281	1,089	1,101	1,093
Type of assignment					
Alone	473	484	459	479	477
Assisted	759	797	630	622	616
Yearly total	1,232	1,281	1,089	1,101	1,093
Time of assaults					
Daytime (6:00 a.m.–6:00 p.m.)	368	382	326	329	278
Nighttime (6:00 p.m.–6:00 a.m.)	864	899	763	772	815
Yearly total	1,232	1,281	1,089	1,101	1,093
Total number cleared	1,184	1,255	1,050	1,051	1,011

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Figure 23A

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED

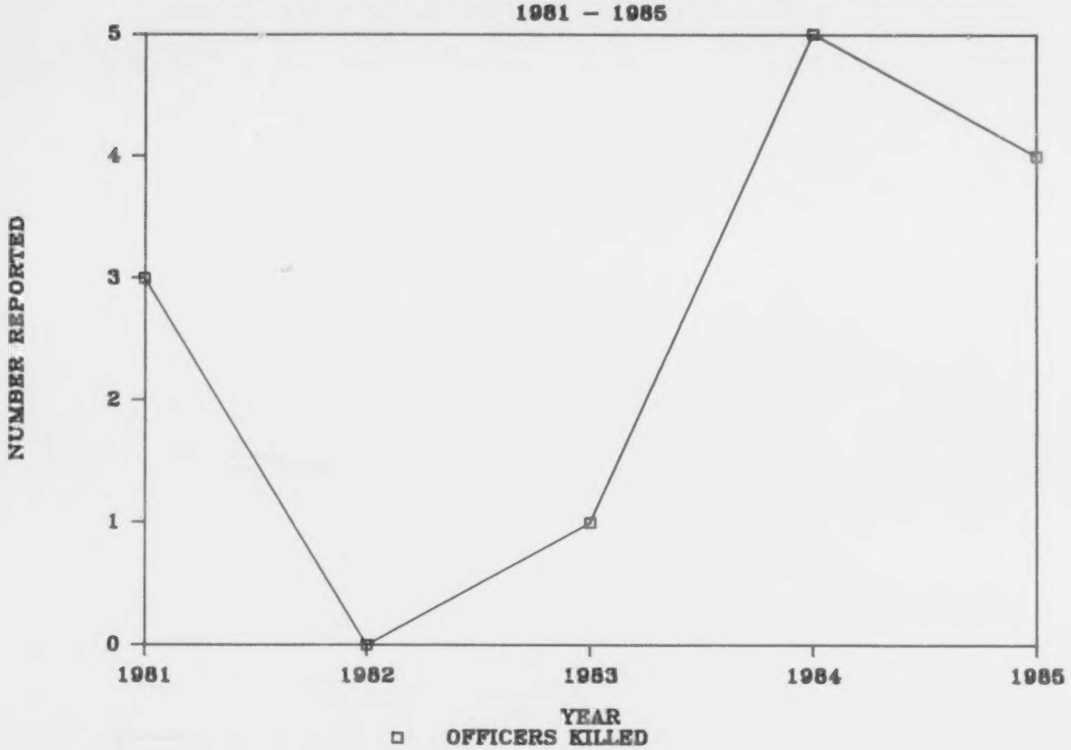
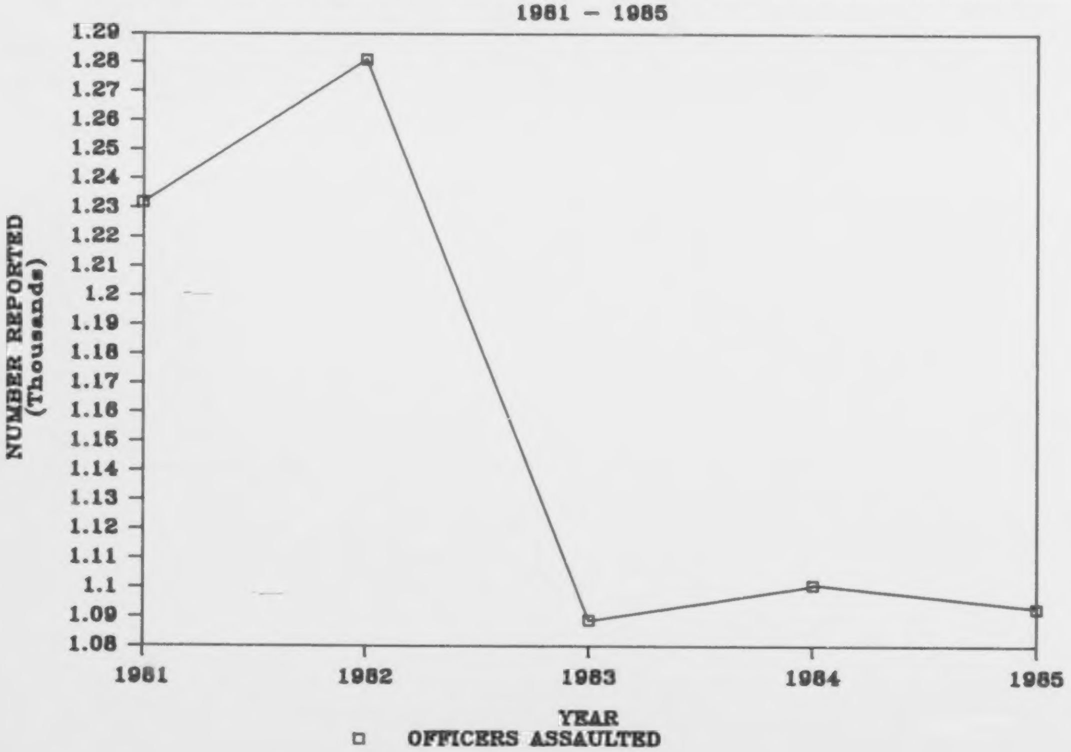


Figure 23B

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSAULTED



PROFILE OF TRAFFIC FATALITIES

Data on traffic fatalities are available from the Georgia Department of Public Safety Accident Reporting data base. Traffic deaths were at their highest in 1974 with 1,545 traffic fatalities and then dropped to the lowest point in 1982 with 1,229. 1985 had the lowest death rate per 100 million miles traveled (2.9) since 1974.

While the 55 mph speed limit and lower number of miles traveled served to reduce traffic deaths in earlier years, the increased publicity concerning driving under the influence of alcohol and higher profile of law enforcement on Georgia roads has reduced traffic deaths in 1985. Other factors helping to make the roads and highways of Georgia safer are increased use of seat belts, safer automobiles, and the law requiring children under the age of five to be in safety seats while in a moving vehicle.

The effects of alcohol use while driving have received much media attention in the past year. Tables 48, 49, 50 and 51 provide data on fatal accidents and fatalities caused by DUI (blood alcohol content of .10 or greater) and fatal accidents and fatalities where alcohol was a factor (blood alcohol content of .01 to .0[illegible].

Additional data are provided for fatalities by month, location and type (Table 52) and holiday traffic deaths in 1984 and 1985. Holiday traffic deaths normally account for a large proportion of deaths on our highways. 1985 data indicate decreases on major holidays except the Fourth of July holiday which fell on a weekend in 1985.

Figure 24

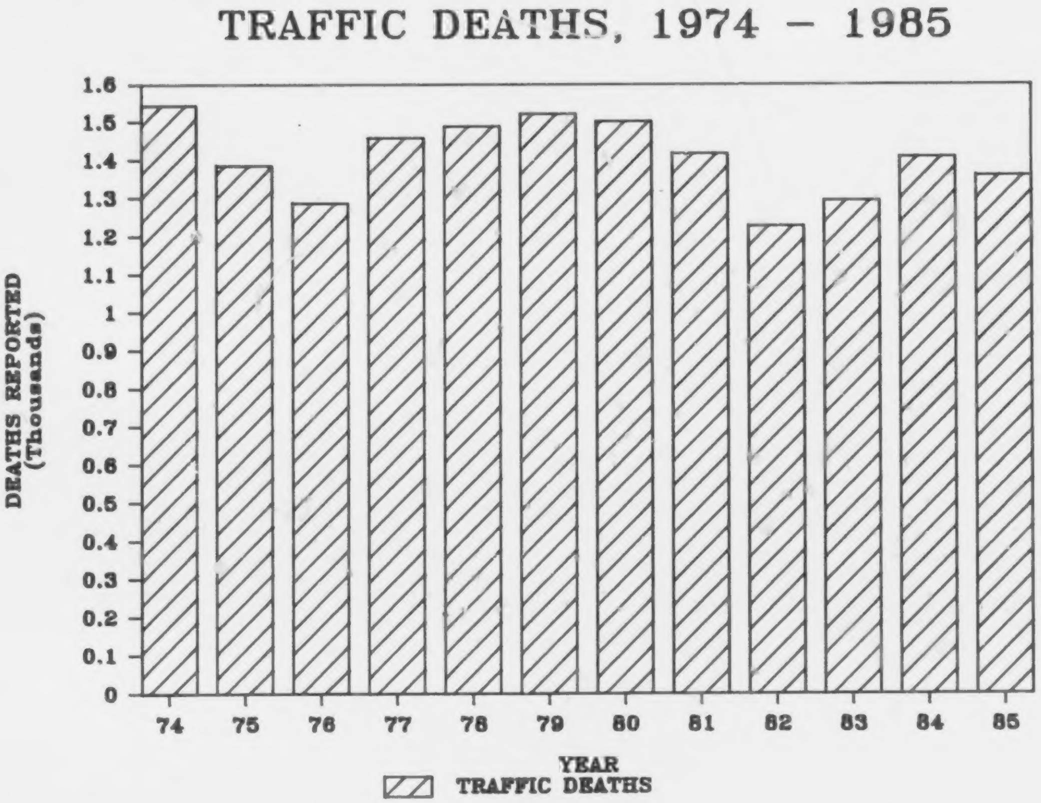


Figure 25

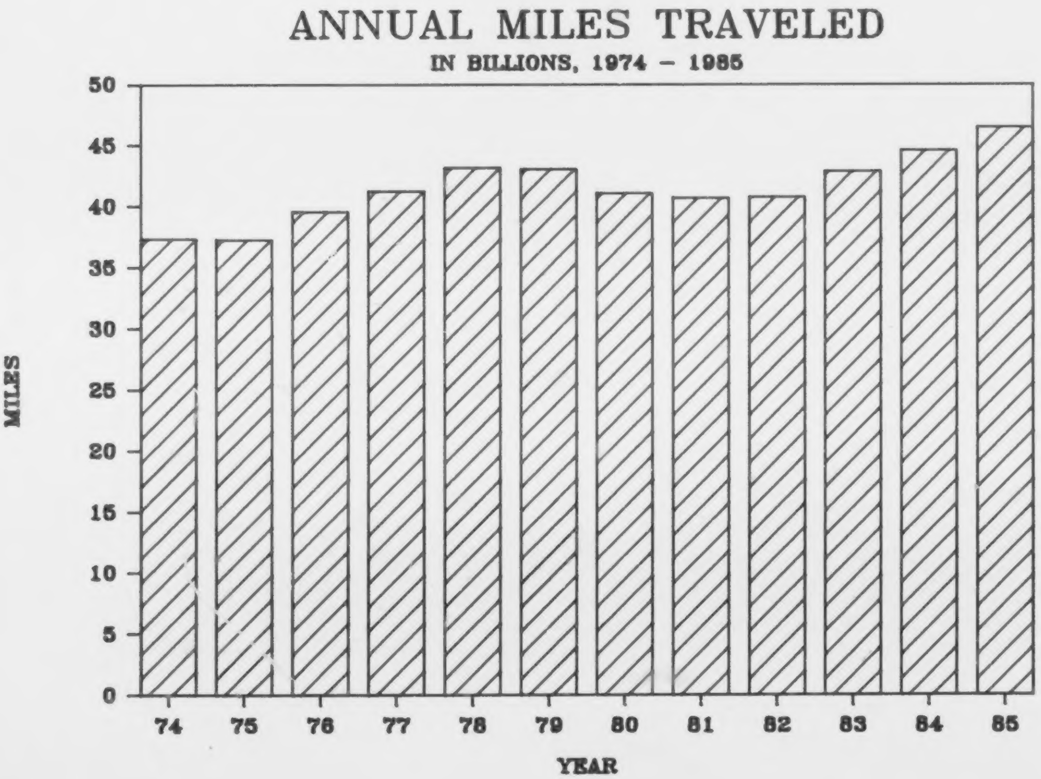


Figure 26

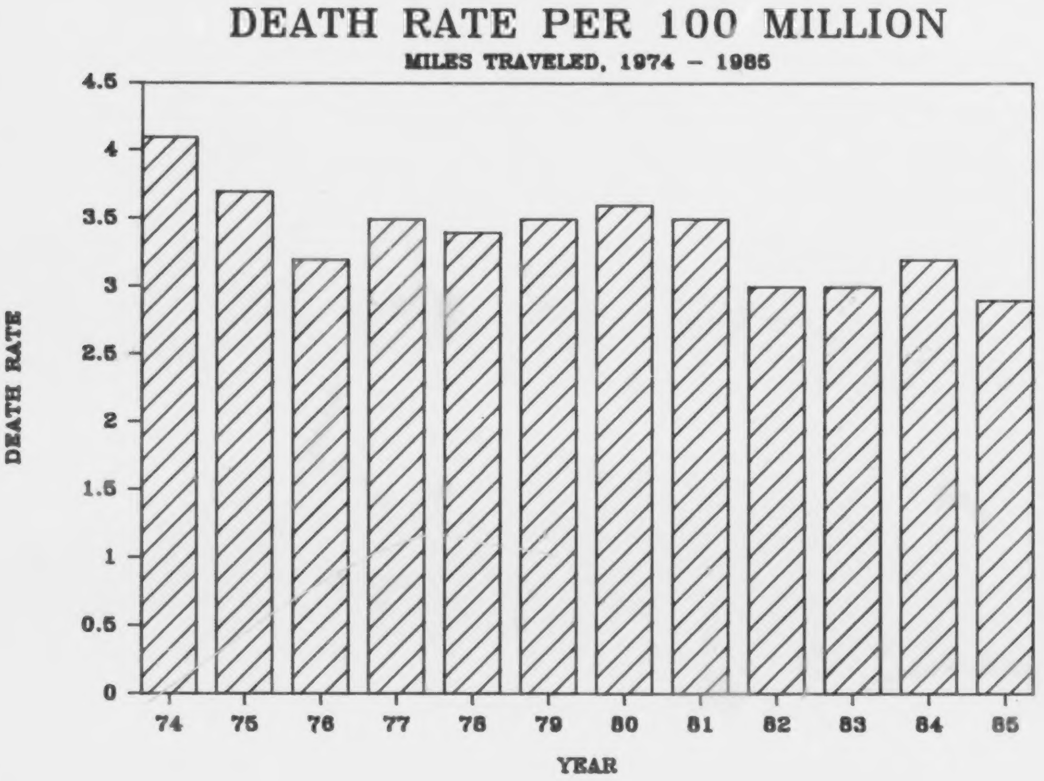

DEATH RATE PER 100 MILLION
MILES TRAVELED, 1974 - 1985
DEATH RATE
4.5
4
3.5
3
2.5
2
1.5
1
0.5
0
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
YEAR

Table 45

FATAL ACCIDENTS* INVOLVING DUI, 1981 — 1985

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Total Fatal Accidents	1,256	1,097	1,157	1,260	1,224
DUI Related Fatal Accidents	422	402	399	452	369
% of Fatal Accidents — DUI Related	33.6%	36.6%	34.5%	35.9%	30.1%

*Accidents involving driver, passengers, pedestrians, pedalcylist with Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) level of .10 or above.

Source: Department of Public Safety

Table 46

FATALITIES* INVOLVING DUI, 1981 — 1985

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Total Fatalities	1,418	1,229	1,296	1,410	1,362
DUI Related Fatalities	472	463	454	515	424
% of Fatalities — DUI Related	33.3%	37.7%	35.0%	36.5%	31.1%

*The actual number of persons killed in accidents involving the driver, passengers, pedestrians, pedalcylist with Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) level of .10 or above.

Source: Department of Public Safety

Table 47

ALCOHOL RELATED* FATAL ACCIDENTS, 1981 — 1985

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Total Fatal Accidents	1,256	1,097	1,157	**	1,224
Alcohol Related Fatal Accidents	120	118	123	**	368
% of Fatal Accidents — Alcohol Related	9.6%	10.8%	10.6%	**	30.1%

*Accidents involving driver, passengers, pedestrians, pedalcylist with Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) level of .01-.09.

**1984 data unavailable.

Source: Department of Public Safety

Table 48

ALCOHOL RELATED* FATALITIES, 1981 — 1985

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Total Fatalities	1,418	1,229	1,296	**	1,362
Alcohol Related Fatalities	142	137	140	**	***
% of Fatalities — Alcohol Related	10.0%	11.1%	10.8%	**	0.0%

*Accidents involving driver, passengers, pedestrians, pedalcylist with Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) level of .01-.09.

**1984 data unavailable.

***Data Unavailable

Source: Department of Public Safety

Table 49

TRAFFIC FATALITIES BY MONTH, LOCATION, & TYPE

1984 — 1985

Month	Rural		Urban		Total		Pedestrian		Motorcycle		Other Vehicles		Total	
	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985
January	63	92	19	22	82	114	14	13	1	6	67	95	82	114
February	69	61	19	23	88	84	13	16	4	3	71	65	88	84
March	90	91	24	29	114	120	15	22	6	7	93	91	114	120
April	82	66	24	21	106	87	22	15	11	7	73	65	106	87
May	119	104	25	20	144	124	16	12	12	10	116	102	144	124
June	101	125	19	29	120	154	15	13	11	12	94	129	120	154
July	118	84	31	29	149	113	22	16	10	7	117	90	149	113
August	78	88	24	37	102	125	17	21	4	9	81	95	102	125
September	93	84	26	23	119	107	12	13	7	12	100	82	119	107
October	105	83	36	30	141	113	16	22	9	4	116	87	141	113
November	97	77	19	20	116	97	15	18	1	1	100	78	116	97
December	98	89	31	35	129	124	17	18	4	2	108	104	129	124
Total	1,113	1,044	297	318	1,410	1,362	194	199	80	80	1,136	1,083	1,410	1,362

Source: Department of Public Safety

Table 50

HOLIDAY TRAFFIC TOLL, 1984 — 1985

Holiday	Accidents		Injuries		Fatalities		Hours	
	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985
Memorial Day	1,507	1,250	570	479	18	14	78	78
Fourth of July	438	2,405	172	798	2	24	30	102
Labor Day	1,174	1,522	480	513	18	12	78	78
Thanksgiving	1,672	2,731	573	892	17	15	102	102
Christmas	1,811	376	629	129	29	9	102	30
New Years	1,438	893	540	301	14	6	102	30
Total	8,040	9,177	2,964	3,112	98	80	492	420

1984 — One fatality every 5.0 holiday hours
1985 — One fatality every 5.3 holiday hours
Source: Department of Public Safety

GEORGIA BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The Georgia Bureau of Investigation was created in 1937. The initial charter authorized the establishment of a State Bureau of Identification to maintain fingerprint and criminal history information and the employment of individuals trained as criminal investigators to assist local law enforcement officers throughout the State. Today the GBI provides a wide variety of law enforcement services statewide, with sufficient flexibility to adapt to changing crime patterns and needs of the law enforcement community in this State and neighboring states.

The GBI has four operating divisions:

INVESTIGATIVE DIVISON

This Division is charged with conducting investigations upon request of Superior Court Judges, District Attorneys, Chiefs of Police, Sheriffs, or at the direction of the Governor into violations of State laws. The Division is heavily involved in the investigation of drug traffic and organized crime, as well its work with local law enforcement agencies in the investigation of traditional crimes, such as robbery, burglary, homicide, etc. The Division is headed by a GBI Deputy Director and is divided into three main sections; Special Operations, consisting of special squads based in Atlanta, Field Operations, consisting of 13 regional offices, and the statewide Drug Enforcement Unit.

GEORGIA CRIME INFORMATION CENTER

The Georgia Crime Information Center maintains the computerized repository of criminal history information, and operates the statewide communications network used by criminal justice agencies throughout the state and is the interface with the National Crime Information Center. Reports of all criminal investigations and reported crimes are forwarded to the Georgia Crime Information Center. GCIC computers enable law enforcement agencies to check for criminal reports on suspects, check for stolen items, such as guns, equipment, motor vehicles, etc., and to transmit lookouts and other important messages from agency to agency or to all agencies quickly.

GCIC assists both state and local law enforcement agencies in ongoing criminal investigations by developing suspect lists through access to computerized criminal justice data.

GCIC will soon have an Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS). AFIS technology will permit experts to search single latent fingerprints found at crime scenes against the master fingerprint file which contains all fingerprint and criminal history information for known criminal offenders in Georgia.

DIVISION OF FORENSIC SCIENCES

The Division of Forensic Sciences furnishes forensic support for all law enforcement agencies, including drug identification, firearm identification, criminalistics, toxicology, etc. The Division has branch laboratories in Augusta, Macon, Columbus, Savannah, and Moultrie. The Division Director is also the Chief Medical Examiner for the State. Reports of post-mortem examinations of persons who die outside a physician's care are processed through the Division of Forensic Sciences.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

The Administrative Division furnishes financial, logistic and personnel support services for the entire Bureau.

Table 51

GEORGIA BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
PRODUCTIVITY DATA — 1985

INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Criminal Investigations	5,718
Assistance Rendered Cases	3,440
Total Cases	9,158
Polygraph Examinations Conducted	2,942
Felony Arrests	4,376
Value of Stolen Property Recovered	$25,981,365

GEORGIA CRIME INFORMATION CENTER

Audits Completed	136
Fingerprint Cards Processed	304,820
Fingerprints Identified	115,370
Individuals Added to Master File	78,241
Criminal History Records Disseminated	119,608
Computerized Investigative Support:	
Cases Completed	128
Reports Generated	530
Statistical Assistance Projects:	
Projects Completed	189
Reports Generated	571
Training Hours Presented	654
Personnel Trained	3,407
Technical Assistance Projects	6,021
UCR Reports Processed	754,588
CJIS Network Messages Processed	39,363,566

DIVISION OF FORENSIC SCIENCES

Number of Cases:	
Atlanta	42,448
Savannah	5,749
Columbus	3,296
Augusta	3,363
Moultrie	4,255
Macon	4,462
Total	63,573
Court Appearances	1,266
Crime Scene Processed	289
Types of Cases:	
Pathology	1,247
Handwriting	2,206
Criminalistics	6,158
Serology	3,816
Drug ID	19,608
Toxicology	7,190
Latent Prints	3,367
Implied Consent	15,749
Non-Lab	4,232

Source: Georgia Bureau of Investigation

II COURTS

INTRODUCTION

The judicial powers of the State of Georgia are vested exclusively in seven classes of courts: magistrate, probate, juvenile, state, superior, the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court. The magistrate, probate, juvenile and state courts are courts of limited jurisdiction. Additionally, the Constitution provides that the General Assembly may establish or authorize the establishment of municipal courts which have jurisdiction over ordinance violations and other jurisdiction as may be provided by law. All the courts of the state comprise a unified judicial system.

Superior Courts

The superior court is Georgia's court of general jurisdiction, having exclusive jurisdiction over felony cases and cases involving divorce, equity and questions of land title. With the exception of certain probate and juvenile matters, the superior courts exercise concurrent jurisdiction in other cases with the limited jurisdiction courts located in the same county or circuit. Each of the state's 159 counties has a superior court, such courts being organized by single or multiple county judicial circuits. As of June 30, 1985, there were 124 superior court judges serving in 45 circuits divided into ten Administrative Districts, with an Administrative Judge and Court Administrator for each. Prosecution of cases before a superior court is conducted by a District Attorney elected on a circuit-wide basis.

State Courts

State courts exercise jurisdiction over trials of misdemeanor criminal cases and have general civil jurisdiction over the trial of all general civil actions, regardless of the amount claimed, unless exclusive jurisdiction is vested in the superior courts. The state courts' jurisdiction also includes hearing applications for and issuing search and arrest warrants, holding courts of inquiry and punishing contempts by fine and/or imprisonment. At the end of Fiscal Year 1985, 63 state courts operated in 64 counties (Cherokee and Forsyth counties are served by one court). Of the 79 judges presiding, 31 were full time state court judges and 48 served part time. Prosecution of cases before a state court is conducted by a Solicitor elected on a county-wide basis.

Probate Courts

The probate courts exercise jurisdiction in the probate of wills, the administration of estates, appointment of guardians and the involuntary hospitalization of incapacitated adults and other dependent individuals. Other duties for which the probate judges may be responsible, depending on the particular county, include holding habeas corpus hearings, acting as a court of inquiry, hearing traffic cases and trying violations of state game and fish laws. There are 159 probate judges, each serving a single county.

Juvenile Courts

Juvenile courts have exclusive original jurisdiction in cases involving delinquent children alleged to have committed non-capital offenses, unruly children under the age of 17, deprived children under the age of 18, and juvenile traffic offenders under the age of 16. With the exception of the juvenile court judge in Floyd County, who is an elected official, juvenile court judges are generally appointed for six year terms by their counties' superior court judges. At the end of Fiscal Year 1985, there were 10 full-time juvenile court judges and 41 part-time judges serving the state's 59 counties having separate juvenile courts. Where no separate juvenile court has been established, a judge of the superior court serves as judge of the juvenile court.

Magistrate Courts

The 1983 Constitution of the State of Georgia established magistrate courts to replace justice of the peace courts and small claims courts. A magistrate court exists in each county of the state and serves as a court of limited jurisdiction. They serve as courts of inquiry, may issue arrest and search warrants, try violations of county ordinances, punish for contempt, and grant bail in all cases where the granting of bail is not exclusively committed to some other court or officer.

Court of Appeals

The Court of Appeals has appellate jurisdiction in all cases where exclusive jurisdiction does not rest with the Supreme Court. The Court of Appeals is composed of nine judges and is divided into three panels of three judges each. The Court of Appeals is authorized to correct errors in cases on appeal except where the Supreme Court has exclusive jurisdiction. Examples of cases appealable to the Court of Appeals include claims for damages, criminal cases other than capital felonies, and compensation and insurance claims. Caseload data are collected by the Court on an annual basis and include numbers of cases docketed; however, the numbers do not provide data on specific criminal appeals.

Supreme Court

The Supreme Court of Georgia has seven justices, who elect one of their number to be the Chief Justice. The Supreme Court is the final court of review in the State and has exclusive appellate jurisdiction in constitutional questions and contests. It has appellate jurisdiction in all habeas corpus cases, and all cases in which a sentence of death was imposed or could be imposed. It also has jurisdiction over a variety of civil matters.

Courts Data

The Administrative Office of the Courts, the arm of the Supreme Court and the Judicial Council of Georgia, collects, processes and maintains caseload information on the principal courts of the state. The data are critical in making decisions concerning the creation of judgeships and the boundaries of existing judicial circuits. Caseload data are collected by the Administrative Office of the Courts for the superior, state, probate and juvenile courts. Prosecutorial data are not available for the principal courts. Caseload data are not yet available for the magistrate courts. The Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals collect their own caseload data. With few exceptions, data collected and compiled for the courts reflect only workload factors and do not readily allow qualitative analysis of the functions of the courts.

Figure 27

Georgia Judicial Administrative Districts

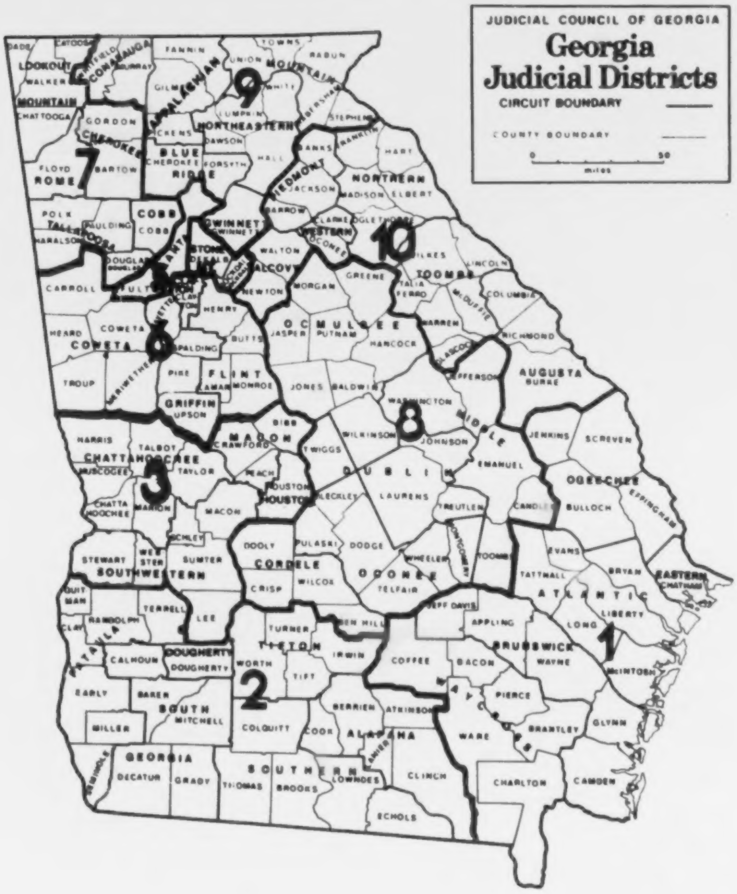

JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF GEORGIA
Georgia Judicial Districts
CIRCUIT BOUNDARY
COUNTY BOUNDARY
0
50
miles
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN
CONASAUGA
APPALACHIAN
MOUNTAIN
NORTHEASTERN
CHEROKEE
BLUE RIDGE
ROME
COBB
TALLAPOOSA
GWINNETT
PIEDMONT
WESTERN
NORTHERN
TOOMBS
ALCOVY
COWETA
FLINT
GRIFFIN
OCMULGEE
AUGUSTA
MIDDLE
MACON
CHATTAHOOCHEE
DUBLIN
HOUSTON
OGEECHEE
EASTERN
ATLANTIC
SOUTHWESTERN
CORDELE
OCONEE
TIFTON
PATAULA
DOUGHERTY
SOUTH GEORGIA
SOUTHERN
ALAPAHA
WAYCROSS
BRUNSWICK

Figure 28

Superior Courts

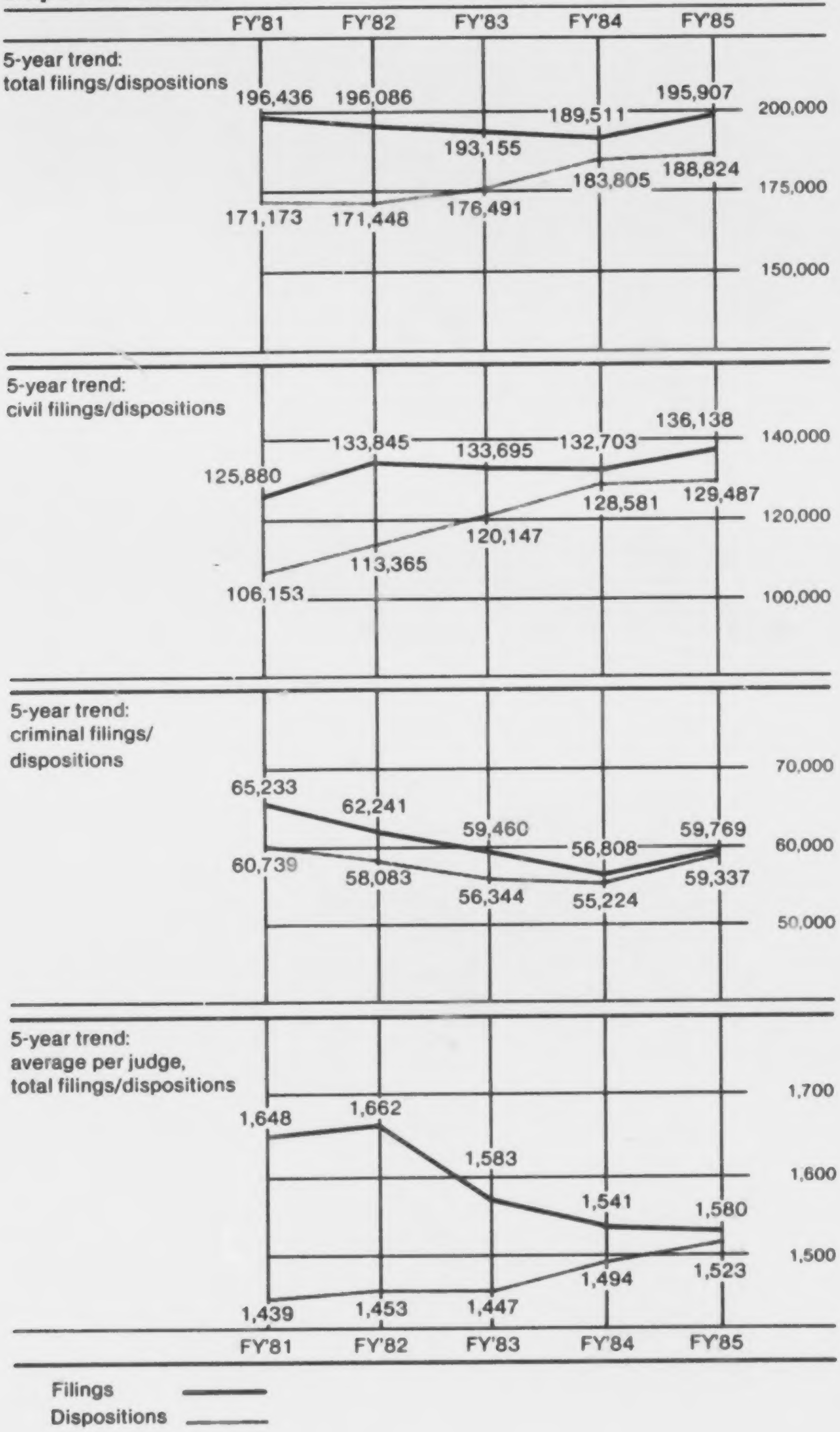


Table 52

FY 1985 SUPERIOR COURT CASELOAD (DOCKET ENTRIES)

	Total Criminal		Felony		Misdemeanor		Traffic	
Circuit	**Filed**	**Disposed**	**Filed**	**Disposed**	**Filed**	**Disposed**	**Filed**	**Disposed**
Alapaha	2,578	2,404	789	740	1,125	1,075	664	589
Alcovy	1,325	1,353	550	566	683	691	92	96
Appalachian	888	1,010	234	254	461	485	193	271
Atlanta	5,577	5,825	5,538	5,789	39	36	0	0
Atlantic	892	854	600	583	130	120	162	151
Augusta	1,309	1,334	1,007	980	215	240	87	114
Blue Ridge	514	609	493	586	21	23	0	0
Brunswick	1,338	1,294	733	627	350	269	255	398
Chattahoochee	1,977	2,038	1,200	1,339	516	475	261	224
Cherokee	1,407	1,384	609	577	665	674	133	133
Clayton	1,416	1,234	1,288	1,114	97	91	31	29
Cobb	2,070	2,218	2,066	2,218	4	0	0	0
Conasauga	1,313	1,323	521	537	456	461	336	325
Cordele	1,313	1,255	462	467	850	782	1	6
Coweta	908	925	691	710	173	174	44	41
Dougherty	789	716	789	716	0	0	0	0
Douglas	986	1,047	329	284	477	515	180	248
Dublin	1,246	1,383	342	435	825	832	79	116
Eastern	1,678	2,150	1,550	1,987	103	128	25	35
Flint	900	928	435	451	401	416	64	61
Griffin	1,464	1,462	723	719	504	518	237	225
Gwinnett	796	803	790	798	4	4	2	1
Houston	442	505	210	270	232	235	0	0
Lookout Mountain	2,087	1,709	759	618	867	779	461	312
Macon	1,377	1,400	1,145	1,148	190	208	42	44
Middle	597	615	585	607	12	8	0	0
Mountain	635	578	342	331	202	169	91	78
Northeastern	2,153	1,802	763	537	1,018	893	372	372
Northern	949	1,120	415	498	513	602	21	20
Ocmulgee	2,515	2,386	1,331	1,240	1,167	1,131	17	15
Oconee	793	784	397	414	396	369	0	1
Ogeechee	502	627	430	538	71	87	1	2
Pataula	1,371	1,331	506	475	645	673	220	183
Piedmont	1,157	1,068	307	269	337	322	513	477
Rockdale	542	561	241	239	208	219	93	103
Rome	1,711	1,648	534	462	1,059	1,073	118	113
Southern	1,264	1,197	936	932	328	265	0	0
South Georgia	962	714	852	616	109	97	1	1
Southwestern	709	689	455	429	226	236	28	24
Stone Mountain	2,063	1,917	2,061	1,941	2	3	0	0
Tallapoosa	1,308	1,301	436	400	524	551	348	350
Tifton	808	653	467	3,666	308	260	33	27
Toombs	1,896	1,856	273	256	867	852	756	748
Waycross	685	853	498	524	174	319	13	10
Western	559	474	500	437	49	28	10	9
TOTAL	59,769	59,337	36,182	35,997	17,603	17,388	5,984	5,952
AVERAGE PER JUDGE*	482	479	292	290	142	140	48	48

*Based on 124 superior court judges.

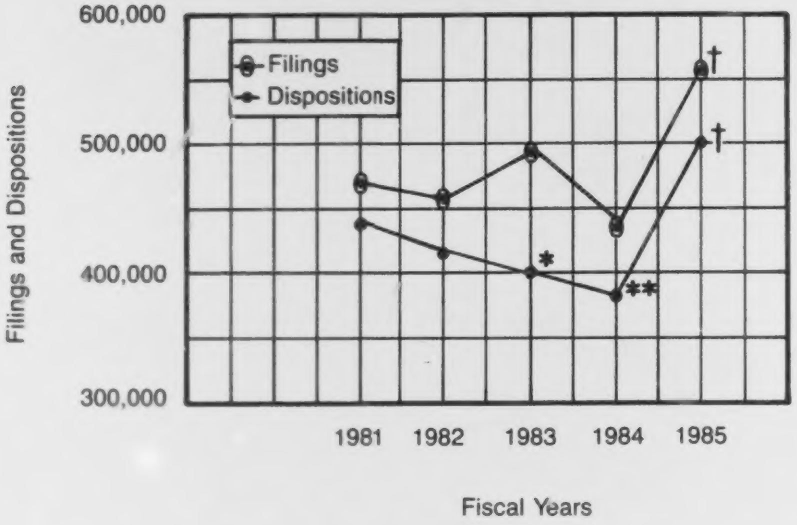
Table 52

FY 1985 SUPERIOR COURT CASELOAD (DOCKET ENTRIES)

	Total Civil		General Civil		Domestic Relations		Independent Motions		Total Caseload		Total Ope
Circuit	**Filed**	**Disposed**	**Filed**	**Disposed**	**Filed**	**Disposed**	**Filed**	**Disposed**	**Filed**	**Disposed**	**Caseload**
Alapaha	1,321	1,366	406	455	627	608	288	303	3,899	3,770	1,708
Alcovy	2,306	2,946	694	865	981	1,341	631	740	3,631	4,299	2,329
Appalachian	635	732	153	209	312	312	170	211	1,523	1,742	1,249
Atlanta	11,149	10,925	3,651	3,013	5,601	5,656	1,897	2,256	16,726	16,750	10,357
Atlantic	2,731	2,381	673	732	1,544	1,164	514	485	3,623	3,235	2,155
Augusta	6,955	5,147	1,077	760	4,304	3,083	1,574	1,304	8,264	6,181	8,459
Blue Ridge	1,832	1,946	284	307	1,145	1,209	403	430	2,346	2,555	1,388
Brunswick	3,943	2,935	1,064	803	1,952	1,478	927	654	5,281	4,229	4,988
Chattahoochee	5,027	3,373	912	774	3,517	2,142	598	457	7,004	5,411	6,8[illegible]
Cherokee	2,626	2,811	831	954	1,072	1,110	723	747	4,033	4,195	2,700
Clayton	3,193	3,288	577	531	2,229	2,374	387	383	4,609	4,522	2,922
Cobb	6,356	7,087	1,092	1,095	4,262	5,016	1,002	976	8,426	9,305	4,260
Conasauga	2,946	3,060	751	641	1,263	1,228	932	1,191	4,259	4,383	2,748
Cordele	1,531	1,399	569	459	578	663	384	277	2,844	2,654	1,581
Coweta	4,373	3,937	1,118	1,021	2,285	2,034	970	882	5,281	4,862	4,535
Dougherty	2,204	1,783	342	425	1,193	1,052	669	306	2,993	2,499	2,150
Douglas	1,895	1,495	917	677	672	543	306	272	2,881	2,539	3,302
Dublin	1,878	1,414	661	506	819	646	398	262	3,124	2,797	2,923
Eastern	3,493	2,857	1,131	768	1,662	1,645	700	444	5,171	5,007	3,729
Flint	2,249	1,965	953	795	868	778	428	392	3,149	2,893	2,580
Griffin	2,791	2,273	895	641	1,251	1,151	645	481	4,255	3,735	3,117
Gwinnett	4,965	5,662	782	1,579	2,686	2,461	1,497	1,622	5,761	6,465	2,523
Houston	1,635	1,503	226	239	1,067	1,006	342	258	2,077	2,008	1,836
Lookout Mountain	3,377	3,577	723	848	1,831	2,037	823	692	5,464	5,286	3,564
Macon	3,799	3,838	940	1,054	2,275	2,200	584	584	5,176	5,238	2,779
Middle	2,403	2,050	804	622	1,097	996	502	432	3,000	2,665	3,181
Mountain	1,510	1,680	377	418	796	902	337	360	2,145	2,258	1,283
Northeastern	2,747	2,268	633	521	1,211	1,018	903	729	4,900	4,070	2,527
Northern	1,781	2,014	516	610	813	921	452	483	2,730	3,134	2,219
Ocmulgee	3,439	2,990	1,302	1,332	1,305	1,116	832	542	5,954	5,376	5,429
Oconee	1,469	1,201	524	446	607	532	338	223	2,262	1,985	1,302
Ogeechee	2,042	2,097	625	708	1,066	926	351	463	2,544	2,724	1,783
Pataula	1,571	1,300	582	562	788	622	201	116	2,942	2,631	1,976
Piedmont	1,699	1,543	494	531	730	732	475	280	2,856	2,611	2,357
Rockdale	1,299	1,408	436	446	500	535	363	427	1,841	1,969	1,874
Rome	2,800	3,069	734	983	1,210	1,331	856	755	4,511	4,717	3,676
Southern	3,590	3,358	1,266	1,187	1,682	1,647	642	524	4,854	4,555	3,593
South Georgia	2,091	1,666	685	626	1,134	877	272	163	3,053	2,380	2,164
Southwestern	2,020	1,903	792	804	924	859	304	240	2,729	2,592	1,641
Stone Mountain	9,360	11,064	1,713	2,078	5,865	7,052	1,782	1,934	11,423	12,981	8,515
Tallapoosa	2,657	2,706	1,022	916	1,006	1,102	629	688	3,765	4,007	3,039
Tifton	2,458	2,124	812	734	1,069	1,008	577	382	3,266	2,777	2,078
Toombs	985	870	298	266	411	361	276	243	2,881	2,726	1,576
Waycross	2,712	2,238	850	685	1,441	1,217	421	336	3,397	3,091	3,026
Western	1,907	1,801	640	598	900	897	367	306	2,466	2,275	1,562
TOTAL	136,138	129,487	36,683	35,414	70,673	67,722	28,782	26,351	195,907	188,824	141,735
AVERAGE PER JUDGE*	1,098	1,044	296	286	570	546	232	213	1,580	1,523	1,143

*Based on 124 superior court judges

Figure 29



STATE COURTS 5 YEAR TREND

Total Filings and Dispositions

*Disposition data unavailable for FY 1983
**Civil disposition data unavailable for Fulton County
† Some data estimated for Fulton and DeKalb Counties

Table 53

FY 1985 STATE COURT CASELOAD (DOCKET ENTRIES)

	Misdemeanor		Traffic		General Civil		Independent Motions		Total Caseload	
County	**Filed**	**Disposed**	**Filed**	**Disposed**	**Filed**	**Disposed**	**Filed**	**Disposed**	**Filed**	**Disposed**
Appling	435	258	1,083	1,082	43	20	16	4	1,577	1,364
Baldwin	1,555	1,555	1,743	1,743	0	0	0	0	3,298	3,298
Bibb	3,618	3,546	3,354	3,312	630	500	105	66	7,707	7,424
Bryan	76	47	135	58	65	59	25	5	301	169
Bulloch	1,854	1,507	5,012	13,870	70	49	38	12	6,974	15,438
Burke	386	386	2,610	2,610	67	60	66	50	3,129	3,106
Candler	129	122	2,158	1,812	16	11	8	5	2,311	1,950
Carroll	1,586	2,037	5,223	5,157	465	273	127	51	7,401	7,518
Chatham	1,833	1,433	2,186	914	3,127	2,362	1,721	1,704	8,867	6,913
Chattooga	453	491	2,149	2,124	8	12	9	4	2,619	2,631
Cherokee	1,636	1,457	6,901	6,635	702	618	160	148	9,399	8,858
Clarke	345	282	1,485	1,382	235	160	103	62	2,168	1,886
Clayton	4,960	3,183	17,975	20,226	3,270	3,074	2,508	2,747	28,713	29,230
Clinch	237	235	665	663	4	17	18	32	924	947
Cobb	5,798	4,638	39,527	37,336	7,414	5,486	11,068	10,308	63,807	57,768
Coffee	1,154	584	2,259	1,441	59	60	34	35	3,506	2,120
Colquitt	1,038	955	1,840	1,715	44	40	10	4	2,932	2,715
Coweta	1,303	1,066	5,970	5,265	254	181	67	25	7,594	6,537
Decatur	434	404	1,919	1,949	52	34	31	17	2,436	2,404
DeKalb	4,195	4,175	4,082	4,013	12,807	9,797	30,201	11,707	51,285	29,692
Dougherty	4,680	4,729	4,801	4,937	2,343	1,855	2,107	878	13,931	12,399
Early	389	389	841	891	27	19	3	3	1,260	1,302
Effingham	156	156	1,058	1,058	103	46	36	5	1,353	1,265
Elbert	738	784	948	948	21	13	3	1	1,710	1,746
Emanuel	793	675	4,578	3,990	56	54	33	18	5,460	4,737
Evans	234	234	765	765	24	14	23	13	1,046	1,026
Forsyth	1,168	1,059	3,243	3,143	312	291	84	47	4,807	4,540
Fulton	8,703	7,096	3,245	3,145	22,597	16,530	67,385	64,826	101,930	91,597
Glynn	1,048	767	7,407	4,353	389	629	328	337	9,172	6,086
Grady	476	421	1,534	1,418	26	19	4	2	2,040	1,860
Gwinnett	2,599	2,969	1,579	1,138	2,802	3,624	1,125	1,510	8,105	9,241
Habersham	767	783	1,278	1,416	64	86	33	68	2,142	2,353
Hall	3,280	3,337	8,538	8,219	423	376	180	153	12,421	12,085
Houston	3,496	2,383	6,497	4,873	1,124	1,159	446	453	11,563	8,868
Jackson	458	394	6,939	6,762	17	18	22	16	7,436	7,190
Jeff Davis	175	136	337	98	17	8	1	0	530	242
Jefferson	186	186	2,257	2,257	39	36	21	20	2,503	2,499
Jenkins	213	227	884	888	73	76	10	2	1,180	1,193
Johnson**	0	0	33	32	0	0	0	0	33	32
Liberty	1,181	1,140	1,689	1,658	84	33	47	20	3,001	2,851
Long	66	66	1,490	1,490	11	8	5	2	1,572	1,566
Lowndes	1,782	2,127	11,071	13,740	234	155	64	23	13,151	16,045
Macon	240	193	717	732	16	26	11	10	984	961
Miller	74	42	917	931	13	9	0	1	1,004	983
Mitchell	461	440	920	925	13	8	11	15	1,405	1,388

Table 53

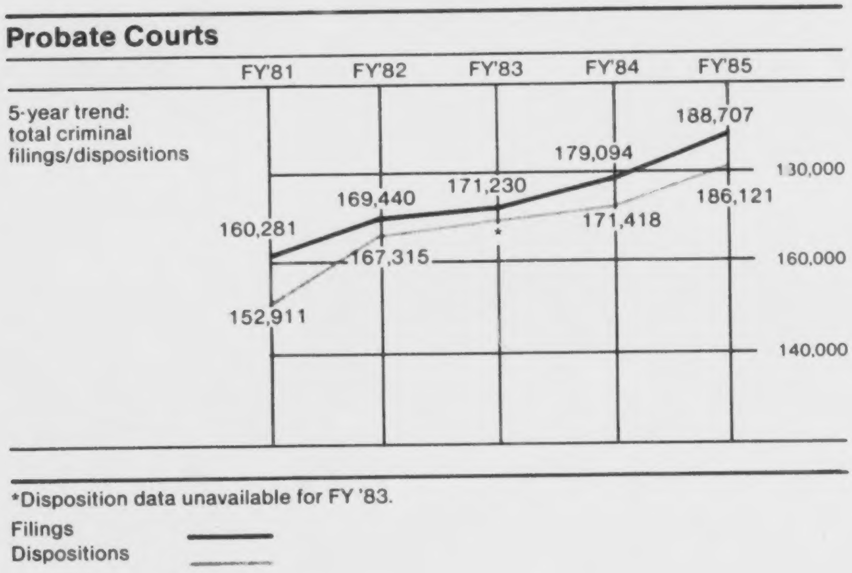
FY 1985 STATE COURT CASELOAD (DOCKET ENTRIES)

County	Misdemeanor Filed	Misdemeanor Disposed	Traffic Filed	Traffic Disposed	General Civil Filed	General Civil Disposed	Independent Motions Filed	Independent Motions Disposed	Total Caseload Filed	Total Caseload Disposed
Muscogee	2,793	1,977	4,113	2,795	454	364	37	15	7,397	5,151
Pierce	303	301	543	767	15	15	7	3	868	1,086
Putnam	344	344	624	624	0	0	0	0	968	968
Richmond	7,316	5,740	14,401	12,326	344	300	220	287	22,281	18,653
Screven	478	497	1,019	1,057	26	26	0	0	1,523	1,580
Spalding	652	583	2,367	2,233	107	79	53	25	3,179	2,920
Stephens	375	371	838	867	77	47	36	32	1,326	1,317
Sumter	1,186	1,119	2,186	2,230	83	87	47	24	3,502	3,460
Tattnall	158	128	1,448	1,447	54	48	29	13	1,689	1,636
Thomas	1,880	1,802	2,863	2,728	45	32	7	1	4,795	4,563
Tift	1,285	1,741	6,699	6,182	171	137	288	140	8,443	8,200
Toombs	506	547	1,851	1,659	63	59	56	52	2,476	2,317
Treutlen	62	52	3,044	3,332	4	11	1	7	3,111	3,402
Troup	1,827	1,861	7,607	7,638	173	121	69	24	9,676	9,694
Walker	552	618	2,229	2,490	51	32	20	22	2,852	3,162
Ware	871	839	3,199	3,179	182	177	68	58	4,320	4,253
Washington	846	756	712	685	12	9	6	4	1,576	1,454
Wayne	504	420	756	707	59	66	21	22	1,340	1,215
Worth†	327	302	3,665	3,679	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
TOTAL	88,653	79,092	242,006	239,789	84,677	66,345	138,649	111,725	553,985	496,951

**Court was abolished in calendar year 1984.

†Civil case dockets of state court were destroyed by fire and are presently being reconstructed.

Figure 30



*Disposition data unavailable for FY '83.

Table 54

FY 1985 PROBATE COURT CIVIL CASELOAD (DOCKET ENTRIES FILED)

County	Total Civil	Administration	No Administration Necessary	Probate Common	Probate Solemn	Guardianship	Year's Support	Hospitalization	Habeas Corpus	Licenses Marriage	Licenses Pistol
Appling	115	35	7	1	22	9	2	39	0	171	156
Atkinson	33	12	2	2	9	6	0	1	1	77	56
Bacon	68	9	2	0	17	12	1	24	3	117	51
Baldwin	429	15	10	13	68	70	3	249	1	356	332
Barrow	119	13	8	2	54	7	4	31	0	266	195
Bartow	262	17	8	0	95	28	13	101	0	472	382
Ben Hill	78	7	7	2	46	5	0	11	0	202	140
Berrien	104	16	7	0	42	5	6	28	0	245	41
Bibb*	717	66	39	30	364	89	45	84	0	1,668	754
Bleckley	33	5	2	1	20	4	1	0	0	127	145
Bryan	67	7	2	0	24	16	3	15	0	115	123
Burke	68	9	8	5	30	10	6	0	0	162	145
Butts	63	12	3	0	35	10	3	0	0	130	129
Candler	53	3	2	1	32	11	0	4	0	64	34
Charlton	54	18	4	0	13	7	3	9	0	2,570	8
Cherokee	219	15	25	5	130	20	9	15	0	554	530
Clarke*	435	34	23	15	169	91	10	93	0	780	315
Clay	17	3	0	2	10	2	0	0	0	12	26
Clayton*	612	47	32	13	210	183	43	84	0	2,262	1,323
Clinch	23	6	2	0	7	6	2	0	0	78	32
Cobb	1,568	147	75	16	731	333	78	182	6	4,687	2,232
Coffee	111	16	19	5	49	19	3	0	0	366	184
Colquitt	209	13	25	5	102	22	7	35	0	375	72
Columbia	168	30	15	6	53	43	21	0	0	350	510
Coweta	333	26	14	1	124	28	25	115	0	515	310
Crawford	28	4	2	1	18	2	1	0	0	74	95
Crisp	108	18	5	3	56	5	9	12	0	195	139
Dade	51	10	2	1	20	3	0	15	0	1,628	112
Dawson	27	2	5	0	14	1	2	3	0	66	93
Decatur	106	9	3	4	54	13	2	21	0	318	49
DeKalb*	2,091	210	195	223	536	347	169	401	10	5,505	2,376
Dodge	79	13	5	2	39	5	6	9	0	175	113
Dougherty	441	37	20	19	220	70	15	60	0	1,237	630
Douglas	229	15	10	5	94	35	40	30	0	767	487
Early	91	10	2	1	36	13	1	28	0	79	109
Echols	12	5	0	1	4	2	0	0	0	48	6
Evans	28	5	2	1	14	4	2	0	0	79	77
Fannin	66	9	6	0	26	4	6	15	0	129	139
Fayette	114	5	4	2	75	20	8	0	0	389	391
Floyd	558	17	19	20	227	50	12	213	0	800	305
Fulton	3,417	412	341	221	1,381	910	123	29	0	7,008	4,296
Gilmer	38	4	2	0	19	4	1	8	0	153	141
Glascock	18	1	3	0	9	2	2	1	0	20	18
Glynn	400	89	12	20	144	72	8	55	0	813	358
Gordon	117	23	8	2	60	15	9	0	0	321	133
Greene	60	4	1	5	32	5	1	12	0	84	62
Gwinnett	770	62	31	10	375	182	39	71	0	2,661	1,542
Habersham	121	15	1	1	65	17	4	18	0	230	192
Hall	282	30	24	4	178	39	7	0	0	878	591
Haralson	160	22	1	1	62	9	12	53	0	268	263
Henry	223	19	16	6	90	54	10	28	0	415	610
Houston	289	30	22	3	159	61	14	0	0	1,022	641
Irwin*	30	5	0	1	23	1	0	0	0	75	105
Jackson	165	9	9	6	76	19	8	38	0	319	174
Jasper	51	9	10	3	23	4	2	0	0	61	88

Table 54

FY 1985 PROBATE COURT CIVIL CASELOAD (DOCKET ENTRIES FILED)

County	Total Civil	Administration	No Administration Necessary	Probate		Guardianship	Year's Support	Hospitalization	Habeas Corpus	Licenses	
				Common	Solemn					Marriage	Pistol
Jeff Davis	58	5	9	3	29	7	2	3	0	153	91
Jenkins	43	6	5	2	12	5	1	12	0	72	75
Johnson	89	14	10	4	38	4	3	16	0	0	84
Jones	72	10	2	8	26	12	3	11	0	179	251
Lamar	75	6	7	2	35	3	4	18	0	106	235
Lanier*	29	4	4	1	9	5	2	4	0	66	31
Laurens	204	19	16	4	80	24	6	55	0	401	284
Lee	59	8	2	4	27	7	2	4	5	132	167
Lincoln	28	3	1	2	20	0	2	0	0	41	12
Long	24	3	1	1	4	1	1	13	0	77	32
Macon*	104	16	5	5	34	12	6	25	1	120	97
Madison	98	12	7	0	35	14	4	26	0	171	132
Marion	28	6	3	1	16	2	0	0	0	38	57
McIntosh	42	16	4	2	11	6	3	0	0	100	70
Montgomery	48	13	8	0	14	6	5	2	0	69	47
Morgan	98	13	7	3	42	14	3	16	0	99	81
Murray	104	14	6	0	31	18	23	12	0	245	119
Muscogee	719	74	44	23	413	95	70	0	0	0	0
Newton	185	22	17	5	73	27	3	38	0	449	331
Oglethorpe	53	5	8	0	25	12	0	3	0	84	151
Peach	90	15	6	3	29	2	2	33	0	209	130
Pickens	93	15	16	0	25	2	6	29	0	121	185
Pierce	84	12	2	8	36	7	1	18	0	66	51
Pike	50	5	4	2	28	3	1	7	0	79	164
Polk	208	17	13	1	90	20	7	60	0	419	328
Putnam	74	14	6	3	31	14	2	4	0	113	101
Quitman	24	1	1	0	16	0	1	5	0	16	22
Rabun	78	13	6	0	39	10	0	10	0	108	130
Randolph*	38	4	2	0	24	3	0	0	5	62	84
Richmond	905	120	60	37	301	104	113	170	0	1,471	1,470
Schley	8	0	0	2	5	1	0	0	0	44	13
Seminole	67	22	8	0	31	4	2	0	0	1,092	41
Spalding	178	18	22	3	94	19	20	1	1	612	572
Stephens	131	14	0	6	63	16	7	25	0	157	147
Stewart*	24	1	1	0	14	2	1	5	0	39	53
Sumter	87	17	5	7	37	15	3	3	0	300	214
Taliaferro	19	8	1	1	7	0	0	2	0	11	4
Taylor	67	7	1	1	18	3	0	37	0	70	59
Telfair	81	9	2	0	40	8	0	21	1	149	131
Terrell	61	15	1	1	30	9	3	2	0	95	152
Tift	127	17	8	0	50	20	2	30	0	387	225
Toombs	175	11	78	2	42	11	9	22	0	308	200
Towns	32	3	5	1	17	5	1	0	0	78	65
Treutlen	27	6	7	1	5	3	5	0	0	83	52
Turner	75	18	3	0	24	20	2	8	0	69	73
Upson	182	13	18	3	100	14	9	25	0	284	383
Walker	329	29	24	4	138	48	23	61	2	334	241
Walton	202	17	10	11	76	17	16	55	0	316	215
Ware	236	34	16	3	94	32	13	44	0	461	284
Warren	41	1	4	3	20	5	1	7	0	37	41
Washington	109	14	6	7	44	10	2	24	2	138	149
Webster	13	4	1	1	3	3	1	0	0	4	20
Wheeler	25	5	0	0	11	3	2	4	0	57	26
White	89	8	5	1	39	13	3	20	0	120	100
Whitfield	440	79	23	3	203	65	13	54	0	621	348
Wilkes	61	15	0	6	30	4	1	5	0	64	0
Wilkinson	74	9	1	2	25	1	2	34	0	84	220
Worth	92	8	7	3	41	19	5	9	0	155	119

*Additional data was also submitted by these counties.

FY 1985 PROBATE COURT CRIMINAL CASELOAD (DOCKET ENTRIES)

	Misdemeanor		Traffic		Total Criminal	
County	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed
Atkinson	59	48	1,077	1,071	1,136	1,119
Bacon	28	28	396	396	424	424
Baker	11	11	245	245	256	256
Banks	36	44	1,238	1,375	1,274	1,419
Barrow	1	1	1,258	1,171	1,259	1,172
Bartow	416	318	6,749	5,976	7,165	6,294
Ben Hill	36	35	1,168	1,080	1,204	1,115
Berrien	6	6	759	759	765	765
Bleckley	16	16	820	820	836	836
Brantley	130	127	1,104	1,085	1,234	1,212
Brooks	0	0	1,453	1,453	1,453	1,453
Butts	116	116	2,766	2,766	2,882	2,882
Calhoun	0	0	476	476	476	476
Camden	0	0	3,830	4,360	3,830	4,360
Catoosa	0	0	5,375	5,375	5,375	5,375
Charlton	0	0	799	820	799	820
Chattahoochee	19	19	496	496	515	515
Clay	149	144	266	260	415	404
Columbia	236	236	5,055	5,064	5,291	5,300
Cook	41	41	4,527	4,527	4,568	4,568
Crawford	1	1	2,262	1,940	2,263	1,941
Crisp	92	70	5,577	5,109	5,649	5,179
Dade	12	12	2,101	2,097	2,113	2,109
Dawson	128	134	1,129	1,129	1,257	1,263
Dodge	19	10	1,420	992	1,439	1,002
Dooly	3	6	802	1,027	805	1,033
Douglas	74	76	7,872	7,606	7,946	7,682
Echols	67	67	171	171	238	238
Fannin	0	0	932	897	932	897
Fayette	39	34	1,875	1,906	1,914	1,940
Floyd	125	86	5,722	4,483	5,847	4,569
Franklin	71	73	3,160	3,387	3,231	3,460
Gilmer	77	77	397	397	474	474
Glascock	14	28	74	123	106	151
Gordon	124	129	4,068	4,192	4,192	4,321
Greene	104	104	2,589	2,589	2,693	2,693
Hancock	27	26	345	345	372	371
Haralson	36	11	2,465	2,224	2,501	2,235
Harris	130	116	2,328	2,166	2,458	2,282
Hart	124	142	759	905	883	1,047
Heard	75	81	728	784	803	865
Henry	103	105	5,911	6,599	6,014	6,704
Irwin	16	16	554	554	570	570
Jasper	58	58	919	919	977	977
Johnson*	0	0	339	325	339	325
Jones	39	39	2,571	2,571	2,610	2,610
Lamar	0	1	1,336	1,288	1,336	1,289
Lanier	1	1	250	224	251	225

FY 1985 PROBATE COURT CRIMINAL CASELOAD (DOCKET ENTRIES)

County	Misdemeanor Filed	Misdemeanor Disposed	Traffic Filed	Traffic Disposed	Total Criminal Filed	Total Criminal Disposed
Laurens	135	120	7,042	6,488	7,177	6,608
Lee	33	33	1,673	1,569	1,706	1,602
Lincoln	166	163	330	386	496	549
Lumpkin	87	74	1,910	1,790	1,997	1,864
Madison	59	53	1,312	995	1,371	1,048
Marion	25	25	1,063	1,063	1,088	1,088
McDuffie	39	39	2,766	2,929	2,805	2,968
McIntosh	0	0	1,825	1,810	1,825	1,810
Meriwether	134	98	2,668	2,393	2,802	2,491
Monroe	83	91	6,372	7,748	6,455	7,839
Montgomery	57	55	642	605	699	660
Morgan	40	40	4,825	4,785	4,865	4,825
Murray	178	178	1,975	1,975	2,153	2,153
Newton	96	103	4,318	4,457	4,414	4,560
Oconee	69	69	1,642	1,456	1,711	1,525
Oglethorpe	37	31	679	619	716	650
Paulding	61	57	1,286	1,294	1,347	1,351
Peach	2	2	1,074	1,074	1,076	1,076
Pickens	0	0	2,267	2,267	2,267	2,267
Pike	26	26	965	1,050	991	1,076
Polk	134	117	1,659	1,609	1,793	1,726
Pulaski	0	0	508	508	508	508
Quitman	130	130	239	239	369	369
Rabun	93	93	447	447	540	540
Randolph	20	20	888	888	908	908
Rockdale	99	91	5,991	5,769	6,090	5,860
Schley	1	1	333	333	334	334
Seminole	81	81	997	997	1,078	1,078
Stewart	99	97	481	445	580	542
Talbot	78	78	1,910	1,910	1,988	1,988
Taliaferro	6	6	734	856	740	862
Taylor	39	36	1,129	971	1,168	1,007
Telfair	32	32	1,169	1,169	1,201	1,201
Terrell	0	0	1,270	1,270	1,270	1,270
Towns	0	0	344	344	344	344
Turner	1	1	3,897	3,772	3,898	3,773
Twiggs	34	34	993	1,014	1,027	1,048
Union	70	60	452	419	522	479
Upson	106	107	3,002	3,144	3,108	3,251
Walton	59	59	2,996	3,066	3,055	3,125
Warren	18	19	704	619	722	638
Webster	21	21	659	659	680	680
Wheeler	56	124	893	792	949	916
White	0	0	492	492	492	492
Whitfield	176	176	3,610	3,610	3,786	3,786
Wilcox	28	20	626	578	654	598
Wilkes	72	74	894	910	966	984
Wilkinson	33	31	591	556	624	587
TOTAL	5,672	5,458	183,035	180,663	188,707	186,121

*Probate court began handling misdemeanor and traffic cases in 1985.

Figure 31

JUVENILE COURTS—FILINGS/DISPOSITIONS, 1981 - 1985

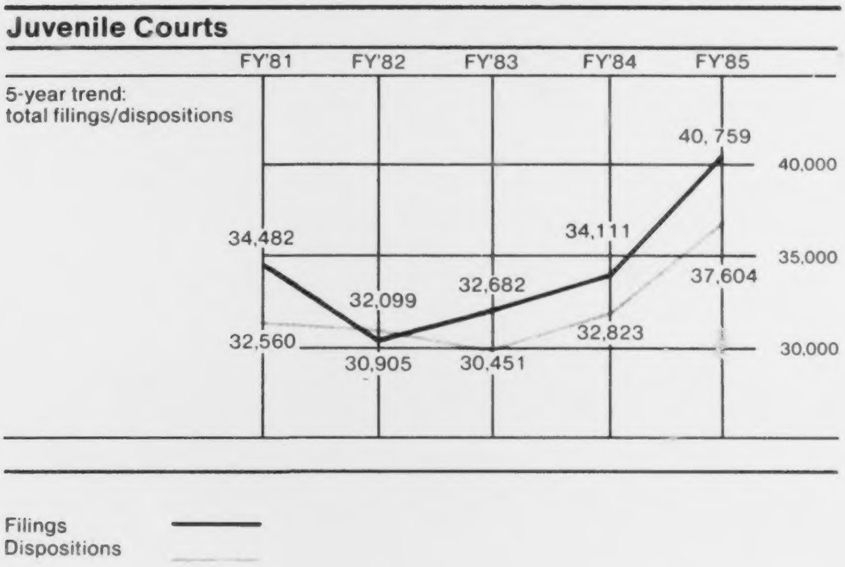


Table 55

FY 1985 JUVENILE COURT CASELOAD (NUMBER OF CHILDREN)

	Delinquent		Unruly		Traffic		Deprived		Special Proceedings		Total	
County	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed
Appling	37	35	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	39
Atkinson	14	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	15
Bacon	12	15	0	0	0	0	8	2	2	2	22	19
Baker	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	6
Baldwin	53	53	10	10	0	0	34	34	0	0	97	97
Banks	8	7	0	0	1	2	3	3	0	0	12	12
Barrow	67	67	13	6	4	5	52	57	0	0	136	135
Bartow	256	273	142	142	21	21	159	181	28	33	606	650
Ben Hill	28	26	3	2	0	0	3	3	0	0	34	31
Berrien	16	20	5	4	1	1	9	9	0	1	31	35
Bibb	750	741	104	105	4	4	107	97	132	104	1,097	1,051
Bleckley	16	16	8	8	0	0	3	3	0	0	27	27
Brantley	16	16	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20
Brooks	59	65	2	3	4	4	20	30	5	11	90	113
Bryan	25	25	13	11	5	6	9	13	6	9	58	64
Bulloch	83	77	6	5	5	5	7	7	6	6	107	100
Burke	17	4	1	1	0	0	5	5	21	16	44	26
Butts	17	10	1	1	1	1	4	4	0	0	23	16
Calhoun	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
Camden	53	40	19	15	1	0	18	16	1	1	92	72
Candler	11	11	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	15	15
Carroll	108	101	7	6	8	9	56	48	5	2	184	166
Catoosa	116	123	28	26	4	4	25	19	19	11	192	183
Charlton	8	8	2	2	4	4	7	8	0	0	21	22
Chatham	1,295	1,139	252	221	109	63	259	228	58	56	1,973	1,707
Chattahoochee	8	9	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	15
Chattooga	35	34	8	7	0	2	14	13	3	3	60	59
Cherokee	219	235	94	84	31	28	84	68	33	22	461	437
Clarke	358	367	64	66	2	3	97	97	30	30	551	563
Clay	4	3	0	0	3	3	1	1	0	0	8	7
Clayton	785	812	394	395	39	29	152	154	144	138	1,514	1,528
Clinch	8	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	10	8
Cobb	1,334	1,299	786	791	139	139	303	282	71	71	2,633	2,582
Coffee	43	30	0	0	22	16	19	7	0	0	84	53
Colquitt	88	72	6	2	8	5	28	13	3	3	133	95
Columbia	152	143	22	21	10	6	0	0	5	5	189	175
Cook	73	66	5	3	2	1	5	10	0	0	85	80
Coweta	164	162	74	72	6	8	126	124	6	7	376	373
Crawford	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Crisp	92	94	28	30	4	5	21	15	1	1	146	145
Dade	8	5	1	2	2	1	19	17	2	5	32	30
Dawson	15	10	3	0	0	0	6	1	6	1	30	12
Decatur	50	46	6	6	2	1	13	13	0	0	71	66
DeKalb	2,151	1,943	1,057	904	258	222	590	553	31	29	4,087	3,651
Dodge	31	31	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	34	34
Dooly	19	19	2	2	0	0	10	10	0	0	31	31
Dougherty	642	609	41	40	41	31	74	75	8	8	806	763
Douglas	239	195	74	59	17	14	38	20	12	10	380	298
Early	39	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	32
Echols	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Effingham	28	25	4	4	0	0	12	2	0	0	44	31
Elbert	26	19	2	2	9	6	3	2	0	0	40	29
Emanuel	17	17	1	1	0	0	24	24	0	0	42	42
Evans	29	22	4	1	0	0	4	5	0	0	37	28

Table 55

FY 1985 JUVENILE COURT CASELOAD (NUMBER OF CHILDREN)

	Delinquent		Unruly		Traffic		Deprived		Special Proceedings		Total	
County	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed
Fannin	18	13	18	18	5	0	14	13	0	0	55	44
Fayette	90	79	8	7	2	2	15	10	0	0	115	98
Floyd	309	314	175	180	30	29	80	89	3	3	597	615
Forsyth	115	64	73	28	10	6	31	17	20	26	249	141
Franklin	12	12	0	0	0	0	4	6	0	0	16	16
Fulton	4,639	4,087	762	650	317	228	933	845	132	99	6,783	5,909
Gilmer	25	17	7	1	0	0	10	5	2	2	44	25
Glascock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glynn	366	345	135	134	9	11	75	68	14	11	599	569
Gordon	209	198	98	91	19	15	80	76	15	14	421	394
Grady	22	18	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	25	20
Greene	5	16	4	6	0	0	24	29	0	0	33	51
Gwinnett	1,037	912	455	349	46	42	328	302	116	87	1,982	1,692
Habersham	22	32	0	0	0	0	29	38	2	2	53	72
Hall	280	273	153	148	18	19	66	66	19	18	536	524
Hancock	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Haralson	32	30	5	6	2	2	19	17	0	0	58	55
Harris	13	16	4	5	3	5	0	0	0	0	20	26
Hart	28	21	0	0	1	1	21	21	0	0	50	43
Heard	2	2	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	12	12
Henry	146	144	135	134	5	4	6	5	10	16	302	303
Houston	144	133	45	32	2	1	21	24	11	11	223	201
Irwin	12	43	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	15	47
Jackson	43	57	2	7	0	2	32	27	5	5	82	98
Jasper	2	1	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	0	11	10
Jeff Davis	58	54	0	1	3	2	12	8	1	1	74	66
Jefferson	45	45	2	2	0	0	6	6	0	0	53	53
Jenkins	3	3	1	1	0	0	6	2	0	0	10	6
Johnson	9	9	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	0	18	18
Jones	2	1	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	6	4
Lamar	18	18	2	3	0	0	18	18	0	0	38	39
Lanier	20	19	3	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	25	24
Laurens	78	71	7	4	10	5	24	22	0	0	119	102
Lee	42	31	16	16	24	26	8	7	12	13	102	93
Liberty	133	123	38	38	5	5	29	7	6	3	211	176
Lincoln	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	5
Long	17	14	6	15	0	0	8	0	0	0	31	29
Lowndes	192	191	21	23	2	2	72	68	0	0	287	284
Lumpkin	23	50	0	0	1	2	1	3	0	2	25	57
Macon	20	18	5	5	4	4	27	28	1	1	57	56
Madison	49	52	2	2	2	2	0	3	0	0	53	59
Marion	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
McDuffie	37	39	0	0	1	1	5	4	4	3	47	47
McIntosh	34	35	8	9	0	0	15	15	3	3	60	62
Meriwether	30	29	0	0	4	4	52	51	1	1	87	85
Miller	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	14
Mitchell	83	83	6	6	0	0	6	6	1	0	96	95
Monroe	31	30	2	2	0	0	11	13	0	0	44	45
Montgomery	7	7	0	0	0	0	11	11	0	0	18	18
Morgan	4	1	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	11	8
Murray	82	79	50	50	1	1	29	28	7	7	169	165
Muscogee	1,064	1,022	447	400	110	103	312	267	196	129	2,129	1,921
Newton	285	298	120	120	15	17	200	194	65	47	685	676
Oconee	2	6	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	6	10

Table 55

FY 1985 JUVENILE COURT CASELOAD (NUMBER OF CHILDREN)

	Delinquent		Unruly		Traffic		Deprived		Special Proceedings		Total	
County	**Filed**	**Disposed**	**Filed**	**Disposed**	**Filed**	**Disposed**	**Filed**	**Disposed**	**Filed**	**Disposed**	**Filed**	**Disposed**
Oglethorpe	11	9	3	3	0	0	4	4	0	0	18	16
Paulding	94	97	62	66	7	4	20	14	0	0	183	181
Peach	37	40	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	45
Pickens	32	26	11	10	5	5	27	16	1	3	76	60
Pierce	8	11	1	1	1	1	5	4	0	0	15	17
Pike	3	3	0	0	1	1	8	8	0	0	12	12
Polk	18	15	34	26	2	1	22	19	0	0	76	61
Pulaski	11	12	0	1	0	0	2	2	1	1	14	16
Putnam	3	3	3	3	0	0	5	5	0	0	11	11
Quitman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rabun	11	4	0	0	0	0	6	3	0	0	17	7
Randolph	15	11	0	0	1	1	10	1	0	0	26	13
Richmond	1,221	1,185	446	445	31	29	35	35	20	19	1,753	1,713
Rockdale	130	124	86	86	79	72	51	41	32	29	378	352
Schley	20	6	2	2	0	0	8	8	0	0	30	16
Screven	27	26	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	29
Seminole	10	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	16
Spalding	248	247	69	74	6	6	72	75	8	8	403	410
Stephens	23	22	1	1	4	4	9	8	0	0	37	35
Stewart	19	14	4	5	1	1	5	5	4	4	33	29
Sumter	118	119	16	16	10	10	22	23	3	3	169	171
Talbot	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Taliaferro	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Tattnall	32	27	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	34	29
Taylor	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Telfair	19	18	3	3	0	0	10	10	0	0	32	31
Terrell	30	36	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	32	39
Thomas	109	94	32	29	3	3	11	13	3	3	158	142
Tift	100	94	16	17	3	2	19	17	2	0	140	130
Toombs	46	44	4	4	1	1	42	41	0	0	93	90
Towns	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	5	4
Treutlen	31	30	7	7	0	0	6	1	0	0	44	38
Troup	500	503	30	31	16	17	132	106	5	5	683	662
Turner	24	8	2	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	29	12
Twiggs	20	17	3	3	0	0	13	14	0	0	36	34
Union	5	5	0	0	0	0	19	15	0	0	24	20
Upson	25	25	5	5	0	0	27	29	0	0	57	59
Walker	134	125	66	56	27	25	29	35	45	40	301	281
Walton	429	389	156	150	91	94	155	141	45	40	876	814
Ware	214	179	66	65	26	23	90	92	49	60	445	419
Warren	3	14	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	7	16
Washington	23	27	1	1	0	0	12	12	0	0	36	40
Wayne	81	55	16	8	0	0	20	12	0	0	117	75
Webster	2	2	0	0	5	5	1	2	0	0	8	9
Wheeler	11	11	0	0	0	0	12	12	0	0	23	23
White	4	5	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	5	7
Whitfield	295	284	245	240	25	24	163	147	28	27	756	722
Wilcox	6	6	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	9	9
Wilkes	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	6	6
Wilkinson	3	3	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	5	5
Worth	31	33	6	7	0	0	1	1	2	3	40	44
TOTAL	23,888	22,244	7,539	6,947	1,766	1,519	6,067	5,599	1,499	1,295	40,759	37,604

Table 56

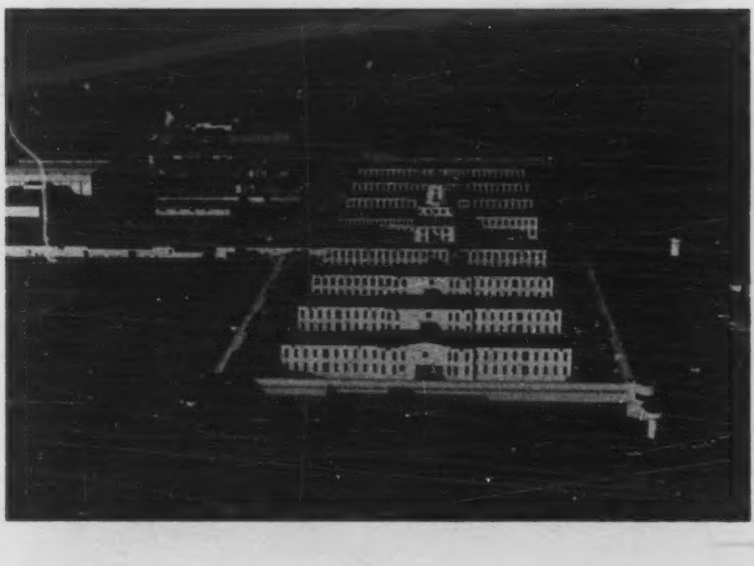
SUPREME COURT CASELOAD: 1985 AND 1984

Filed	1985	1984
Direct Appeals (Final)	584	562
Petitions for Certiorari	572	513
Original Petitions/Motions	26	29
Habeas Corpus Applications	127	161
Applications for Discretionary Appeal	200	184
Applications for Interlocutory Appeal	50	54
Summary Judgment Granted	16	14
Certified Questions	14	12
Attorney/Judge Discipline, Bar Admissions	78	75
TOTAL	1,667	1,604

Disposed	1985	1984
Opinions Written	387	420
Affirmed Without Opinion (Rule 59)	125	108
Certiorari Applications		
Granted	72	74
Denied	415	332
Habeas Corpus Applications		
Granted	10	14
Denied	111	134
Supersedeas Granted	1	0
Interlocutory Applications		
Granted	14	17
Denied	26	29
Discretionary Applications		
Granted	48	51
Denied	137	115
Original Petitions/Motions		
Granted	2	2
Denied	10	9
Disciplinary/Bar Admissions/Judicial Disciplinary Decided By Order	30	45
Other		
Transferred to Court of Appeals by order	49	32
Dismissed/Remanded by order	125	125
Withdrawn	38	42
Affirmed by order	1	0
Habeas corpus death sentence set aside by order	1	0
TOTAL	1,602	1,549

III CORRECTIONS

1949 GEORGIA TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER 1949



Corrections — Introduction

The administration of state correctional facilities and programs is a function of the Executive branch of government. All offenders sentenced by the courts to the custody of the state are either housed in facilities operated by, or under the authority of, the Board of Corrections, or are supervised by probation officers employed by the Board. As of December 31, 1985, the Board was responsible for the custody and care of 16,299 inmates institutionalized in facilities under the authority of the Board. The Board also was responsible for the supervision of 90,132 active probationers as of December 1985. The Board of Corrections has no authority over inmates released on parole. These offenders are supervised by the State Board of Pardons and Paroles and are addressed in a separate section of this publication.

Department of Corrections Facilities

The Department of Corrections is responsible to the courts for carrying out judicial sentences. In order to do so, the Department maintains three different types of facilities, has regulatory authority over another type of facility, and operates a separate division for the probation function. The Department has authority over 27 correctional institutions, 108 probation district offices and 14 diversion centers. It employs 6,700 persons to carry out its assigned functions. It is by far the largest state criminal justice agency and one of the largest state agencies. The various programs for which the Department is responsible include:

1. **Probation Supervision** is a program operated by the Department as an alternative to incarceration. The judge may require a probationer to report to his probation supervisor on a routine basis, require community service work, require the payment of restitution to the victim, and may impose a variety of other special conditions upon the probationer's freedom. The Department employs 1,072 probation program employees to supervise offenders sentenced to state probation by the courts. As of December 1985, 90,132 active probationers were under the supervision of the Probation Division.
2. **Diversion Centers** are operated by the Department as short term residential facilities for offenders sentenced to a special term of probation. The maximum stay in a diversion center is 120 days. The diversion program is designed to allow a sentencing judge to impose a more rigorous sentence than regular "street" probation, yet not as restrictive as incarceration in a prison facility. A diversion center offers a variety of educational, job training, counseling, treatment and other socialization programs to the offender. Residents of diversion centers are allowed to maintain their employment and must pay taxes, room and board, and any fines or restitution imposed by the judge. They also continue to pay for the support of their families. These centers are often referred to as "halfway-in houses". The Department employs 253 employees to supervise offenders placed in 14 diversion centers. The current capacity of the diversion centers allows for treatment of 1,762 residents per year.
3. **County Correctional Institutions** are operated by 27 counties within the state. Although the county government operates, maintains, and employs the personnel who operate these facilities, they are under the regulatory authority of the Department of Corrections. They house inmates who are sentenced to the custody of the Department for terms of confinement. These inmates are required to work in various county maintenance programs such as road repairs and other public works. As of December 31, 1985, the 27 county correctional institutions housed 2,444 inmates.
4. **State Prisons** are operated by employees of the Department. These facilities offer a variety of educational, job-training, counseling, treatment, and other socialization programs to the inmates, but their primary emphasis is on maintaining the security of the institution. As of December 31, 1985, there were 13,547 inmates housed in 24 state institutions operated by 4,703 employees.
5. **Transition Centers** are operated by the Department to provide an easier transition back into the community life for inmates who are scheduled for release from prison in the near future. The program is designed to lessen the personal shock of going from a totally controlled and disciplined institutional setting to the free environment the average citizen enjoys. It is also directed at helping the residents secure and maintain meaningful employment. These Centers are referred to as "halfway-out houses". As of December 31, 1985, there were 443 residents housed in these centers operated by 126 employees.

County Jails

In Georgia, the sheriff of each county retains the English common law duty as chief jailer. He is responsible for the care, maintenance and security of all prisoners lawfully detained and awaiting trial and of all inmates sentenced to his custody by the courts. Generally, inmates serving their sentences in county jails have received sentences of 12 months or less, are awaiting transfer to a state prison facility, or are temporarily assigned to the county jail subject to the agreement of both the sheriff and the commissioner of the Department of Corrections, while they are working on a state Department of Corrections-approved work project.

Currently, there are 145 county jails funded for operation in the state's 159 counties.

Municipal Jails and Detention Facilities

According to a survey conducted by the Department of Community Affairs, municipalities in the state operate approximately 147 jails and/or detention facilities. The average daily population of all these facilities combined was 430 detainees. With the exception of a few notable facilities, such as those found in the major urban centers, it can generally be said that municipal jails are primarily short-term lock-ups which hold detainees for periods of time not exceeding 72 hours before court appearances, transfer to county jails, or release. Due to the more stringent standards applied to correctional facilities which house individuals for periods of time exceeding 72 hours, some municipalities which have maintained prisoners for longer periods are either closing down their jails or using them only as short-term holding facilities.

Corrections Data

The data collected and published in this report are provided by the Department of Corrections Statistics Unit within the Department's evaluation and statistics component. This unit is responsible for maintaining all relevant statistical data on inmates and probationers assigned to the custody of the state. Since much of these data are critical to internal decision-making within the Department of Corrections, they are maintained primarily for such internal purposes. The Department of Corrections is, however, required by law to submit certain criminal history record information to the Georgia Crime Information Center and also provides to the State Board of Pardons and Paroles data on offender status and on offender conduct while in prison. The improved computer capabilities of this unit currently provide in-depth analysis of offender information and feedback to other criminal justice system components, especially to the judiciary.

Statistical data on inmate populations at the local level (i.e., county and city jails) are extremely difficult to maintain, since there is no central repository. The Department of Community Affairs, with the assistance of the computerized reporting capabilities of the Georgia Crime Information Center, has been collecting limited data on local jail populations since mid-1982, as noted in the narrative portion of this report.

PRISON PROFILE

Table 60 outlines population trends in the major categories of prisons from 1981 to 1985. The figures represent inmate counts taken in December of each year. During that period, the overall inmate population increased from 13,669 to 16,299. For 1981 these figures include the number of inmates in county jails awaiting entry into the state system; exclusion of these totals would account for an even greater increase in the percent changes from 1981 to 1985.

More specifically, individual institution data are available for 1985 (See Table 61). Of particular interest are the total categories that indicate the greatest percent of population of both men and women fall in the age range 22-39. Those prisons with the greatest population include the Georgia Industrial Institute (GII) at Alto (1,415), Georgia Diagnostic Classification Center (GDCC) at Jackson (1,472), Middle Georgia Correctional Institute for Youthful Offenders (854) and the Georgia State Prison (GSP) at Reidsville (958). (Note: The GDCC is operated primarily for the classification of prisoners to be reassigned to other correctional institutions).

Table 57

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION POPULATIONS BY TYPE, 1981 - 1985

Type of Facility	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Transition Centers	458	397	459	399	426
County Correctional Institutions	2,283	2,220	2,324	2,391	2,486
State Correctional Institutions	9,424	11,384	12,667	12,897	13,347
Other*	1,504	56	54	44	40
Total	13,669	14,057	15,504	15,731	16,299

*For 1981, "other" includes the jail population (those awaiting transfer to a state institution). For 1982 - 1985, the jail population is not included. Other also includes inmates out to court on appeal for all years.

Note: These figures represent inmate counts taken in December of each year.
Source: GDC

Table 58

INSTITUTION POPULATION BY CURRENT AGE AND SEX, 1985

	Age			Men						Women			Grand	
Institution	00-21	22-39	40-54	55-99	Total	%	00-21	22-39	40-54	55-99	Total	%	Total	%
Atlanta Adv Ctr	9	108	20	4	141	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	141	1%
Macon Trans Ctr	8	39	6	2	55	0%	5	49	3	0	57	7%	112	1%
Metro Trans Ctr	0	0	0	0	0	0%	2	29	9	0	40	5%	40	0%
New Horizons	0	0	0	0	0	0%	11	63	11	1	86	10%	86	1%
Savannah Trans Ctr	7	34	6	0	47	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	47	0%
Central State Hosp	0	4	1	0	5	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	5	0%
Bulloch C.C.I.	1	35	6	1	43	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	43	0%
Calhoun C.C.I.	1	26	1	0	28	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	28	0%
Carroll C.C.I.	5	82	17	1	105	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	105	1%
Clarke C.C.I.	3	54	11	1	69	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	69	0%
Colquitt C.C.I.	1	92	13	1	107	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	107	1%
Coweta C.C.I.	0	68	21	1	90	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	90	1%
Decatur C.C.I.	8	71	13	7	99	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	99	1%
Effingham C.C.I.	3	32	6	2	43	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	43	0%
Floyd C.C.I.	3	126	20	1	150	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	150	1%
Fulton C.C.I.	9	191	38	4	242	2%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	242	1%
Gwinnett C.C.I.	2	93	17	0	112	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	112	1%
Hall C.C.I.	4	173	29	2	208	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	208	1%
Harris C.C.I.	0	39	7	0	46	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	46	0%
Houston C.C.I.	1	80	11	0	92	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	92	1%
Jackson C.C.I.	1	59	17	1	78	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	78	0%
Jefferson C.C.I.	0	61	14	4	79	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	79	0%
Meriwether C.C.I.	0	50	8	1	59	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	59	0%
Mitchell C.C.I.	1	65	8	1	75	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	75	0%
Columbus C.C.I.	7	160	16	1	184	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	184	1%
Richmond C.C.I.	3	117	21	0	141	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	141	1%
Spalding C.C.I.	4	75	11	1	91	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	91	1%
Stewart C.C.I.	0	25	1	0	26	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	26	0%
Sumter C.C.I.	2	70	10	0	82	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	82	1%
Terrell C.C.I.	0	37	7	1	45	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	45	0%
Thomas C.C.I.	3	72	13	0	88	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	88	1%
Troup C.C.I.	3	39	7	3	52	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	52	0%
Upson C.C.I.	3	45	3	1	52	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	52	0%
Ware C.I.	0	88	15	2	105	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	105	1%
Lowndes C.I.	2	100	14	2	118	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	118	1%
Dodge C.I.	57	399	64	3	523	3%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	523	3%
GTDC (Buford)	5	231	23	1	260	2%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	260	2%
Walker C.I.	7	291	24	1	323	2%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	323	2%
Wayne C.I.	1	156	39	0	196	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	196	1%
GII (Alto)	1,214	197	3	1	1,415	9%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	1,415	9%
Montgomery C.I.	20	402	8	0	430	3%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	430	3%
Lee C.I.	135	496	12	1	644	4%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	644	4%
Putnam C.I.	2	105	10	0	117	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	117	1%
GSP (Reidsville)	11	829	99	19	958	6%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	958	6%
Middle Ga C.I. - Men	2	224	191	194	611	4%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	611	4%
Metro C.I.	13	522	112	23	670	4%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	670	4%
GDCC (Jackson) - Diag	86	1,082	246	58	1,472	10%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	1,472	9%
GDCC (Jackson) - Perm	2	124	40	5	171	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	171	1%
Coastal C.I.	14	554	113	14	695	4%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	695	4%
Middle Ga C.I. - Y.O.	354	477	15	8	854	6%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	854	5%
Stone Mtn. C.I.	7	173	34	3	217	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	217	1%
Middle Ga C.I. - Women	0	0	0	0	0	0%	76	486	76	23	661	78%	661	4%
Middle Ga C.I. - Rivers	6	706	151	12	875	6%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	875	5%
Rutledge C.I.	8	463	96	8	575	4%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	575	4%
Central C.I.	7	429	81	10	527	3%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	527	3%
Augusta Medical C.I.	8	369	112	38	527	3%	0	3	2	0	5	1%	532	3%
Rogers C.I.	6	372	21	2	401	3%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	401	2%
Other	9	22	2	0	33	0%	0	2	0	0	2	0%	35	0%
Total	2,068	11,033	1,904	446	15,451	100%	94	632	101	24	851	100%	16,302	100%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%. Figures represent counts taken in December 1985.
"OTHER" includes unassigned inmates (those who have been convicted of a crime and are currently being held in another county for ajudication of another crime), out to court and serving a concurrent sentence out of state.
Source: GDC

INMATE PROFILE

In analyzing the inmate population from 1981 to 1985, sex and race variables remain constant (See Table 62). (Note: These figures represent inmate counts taken in December of each year). Table 63 provides more specific data concerning age, sex and race of the 1985 inmate population.

Of frequent interest in discussing offenders is the individual prisoner's actual length of sentence. Table 64 indicates that the numbers of persons assigned each specific sentence length are increasing, yet the percentage of the total for each sentence length remains basically the same. The only notable percentage change is that of youthful offenders. In 1981 youthful offenders represented 7.0% of the inmate population while in 1985 they represented only 1.9%. No other category has demonstrated this type of change.

Also important is the number of offenders awaiting execution. Though the percentages have remained constant, actual numbers on death row have risen from 90 in 1981 to 114 in 1985. Three executions took place in 1985.

Analyses of the most serious crimes committed by inmates indicate that violent personal crimes have been the most prevalent type, followed by property crimes, throughout the 5 year period. Slight fluctuations occurred each year, but no major changes were evident in the percentages.

Table 59

INMATE POPULATION BY RACE AND SEX, 1981 - 1985

	1981	%	1982	%	1983	%	1984	%	1985	%
White Male	5,445	39.8%	5,504	39.2%	5,999	38.7%	6,114	38.9%	6,254	38.4%
Non White Male	7,558	55.3%	7,919	56.3%	8,748	56.4%	8,854	56.3%	9,197	56.4%
White Female	285	2.1%	269	1.9%	304	2.0%	292	1.9%	342	2.1%
Non White Female	381	2.8%	365	2.6%	453	2.9%	471	3.0%	506	3.1%
Total	13,669	100.0%	14,057	100.0%	15,504	100.0%	15,731	100.0%	16,299	100.0%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%. These figures represent inmate counts taken in December of each year.

Table 60

INMATE POPULATION BY RACE, AGE AND SEX, 1985

	Age			Men						Women			Grand	
Race and Sex	00-21	22-39	40-54	55-99	Total	%	00-21	22-39	40-54	55-99	Total	%	Total	%
White Male	890	4,176	945	243	6,254	40%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	6,254	38%
Non White Male	1,177	6,858	959	203	9,197	60%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	9,197	56%
White Female	0	0	0	0	0	0%	45	230	57	10	342	40%	342	2%
Non White Female	0	0	0	0	0	0%	49	399	44	14	506	60%	506	3%
Total	2,067	11,034	1,904	446	15,451	100%	94	629	101	24	848	100%	16,299	100%

Note: Figures represent inmate counts taken in December of 1985.
Source: GDC

Figure 32

INMATE POPULATION

BY RACE & SEX, 1985

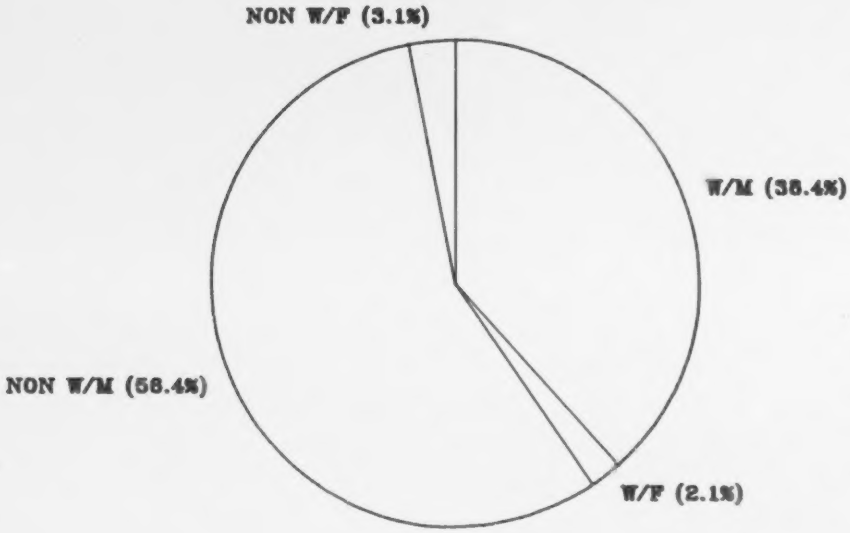


Table 61

INMATE SENTENCE LENGTH IN YEARS, 1981 - 1985

Sentence in Years	1981	%	1982	%	1983	%	1984	%	1985	%
0-1	335	2.5%	369	2.6%	406	2.6%	787	5.0%	1,010	6.2%
1.1-2	574	4.2%	712	5.1%	814	5.3%	852	5.4%	1,159	7.1%
2.1-3	1,098	8.0%	1,227	8.7%	1,341	8.6%	1,214	7.7%	1,287	7.9%
3.1-4	710	5.2%	683	4.9%	871	5.6%	742	4.7%	689	4.2%
4.1-5	1,695	12.4%	1,574	11.2%	1,830	11.8%	1,844	11.7%	1,966	12.1%
5.1-6	614	4.5%	600	4.3%	676	4.4%	633	4.0%	590	3.6%
6.1-7	548	4.0%	511	3.6%	566	3.7%	564	3.6%	564	3.5%
7.1-8	514	3.8%	568	4.0%	657	4.2%	626	4.0%	625	3.8%
8.1-9	193	1.4%	198	1.4%	217	1.4%	175	1.1%	152	0.9%
9.1-10	1,521	11.1%	1,513	10.8%	1,768	11.4%	1,756	11.2%	1,792	11.0%
10.1-12	558	4.1%	540	3.8%	589	3.8%	567	3.6%	557	3.4%
12.1-15	929	6.8%	935	6.7%	1,086	7.0%	1,161	7.4%	1,157	7.1%
15.1-20	1,119	8.2%	1,157	8.2%	1,286	8.3%	1,354	8.6%	1,421	8.7%
20.1-over	395	2.9%	427	3.0%	493	3.2%	526	3.3%	606	3.7%
Life	1,816	13.3%	1,881	13.4%	2,016	13.0%	2,143	13.6%	2,297	14.1%
Death	90	0.7%	99	0.7%	105	0.7%	117	0.7%	114	0.7%
Youthful Offender	960	7.0%	1,063	7.6%	783	5.1%	670	4.3%	313	1.9%
Total	13,669	100.0%	14,057	100.0%	15,504	100.0%	15,731	100.0%	16,299	100.0%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
These figures represent inmate counts taken in December of each year.
Source: GDC

Table 62

INMATE SENTENCE IN YEARS BY CURRENT AGE AND SEX, 1985

	Age			Men						Women			Grand	
Sentence in Years	**00-21**	**22-39**	**40-54**	**55-99**	**Total**	**%**	**00-21**	**22-39**	**40-54**	**55-99**	**Total**	**%**	**Total**	**%**
0-1	170	615	100	26	911	6%	18	64	15	2	99	12%	1,010	6%
1.1-2	181	736	119	23	1,059	7%	15	78	6	1	100	12%	1,159	7%
2.1-3	207	821	122	24	1,174	8%	16	87	8	2	113	13%	1,287	8%
3.1-4	123	456	58	19	656	4%	3	28	2	0	33	4%	689	4%
4.1-5	332	1,276	182	54	1,844	12%	19	93	9	1	122	14%	1,966	12%
5.1-6	122	381	51	10	564	4%	6	18	1	1	26	3%	590	4%
6.1-7	102	364	60	9	535	3%	3	24	2	0	29	3%	564	3%
7.1-8	69	461	59	12	601	4%	4	15	4	1	24	3%	625	4%
8.1-9	25	104	16	3	148	1%	0	3	0	1	4	0%	152	1%
9.1-10	185	1,264	211	48	1,708	11%	5	66	10	3	84	10%	1,792	11%
10.1-12	50	423	51	10	534	3%	1	19	1	2	23	3%	557	3%
12.1-15	86	886	121	32	1,125	7%	1	23	5	3	32	4%	1,157	7%
15.1-20	98	1,043	199	34	1,374	9%	3	35	9	0	47	6%	1,421	9%
20.1-over	21	474	90	15	600	4%	0	6	0	0	6	1%	606	4%
Life	88	1,547	438	122	2,195	14%	0	67	28	7	102	12%	2,297	14%
Death	2	79	27	4	112	1%	0	1	1	0	2	0%	114	1%
Youthful Offender	206	104	0	1	311	2%	0	2	0	0	2	0%	313	2%
Total	2,067	11,034	1,904	446	15,451	100%	94	629	101	24	848	100%	16,299	100%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Figures represent inmate counts taken in December of 1985.
Sentence in years is indicated 1.1-2 meaning one year and one day to two years.
Source: GDC

Figure 33

INMATE SENTENCE LENGTHS, 1985

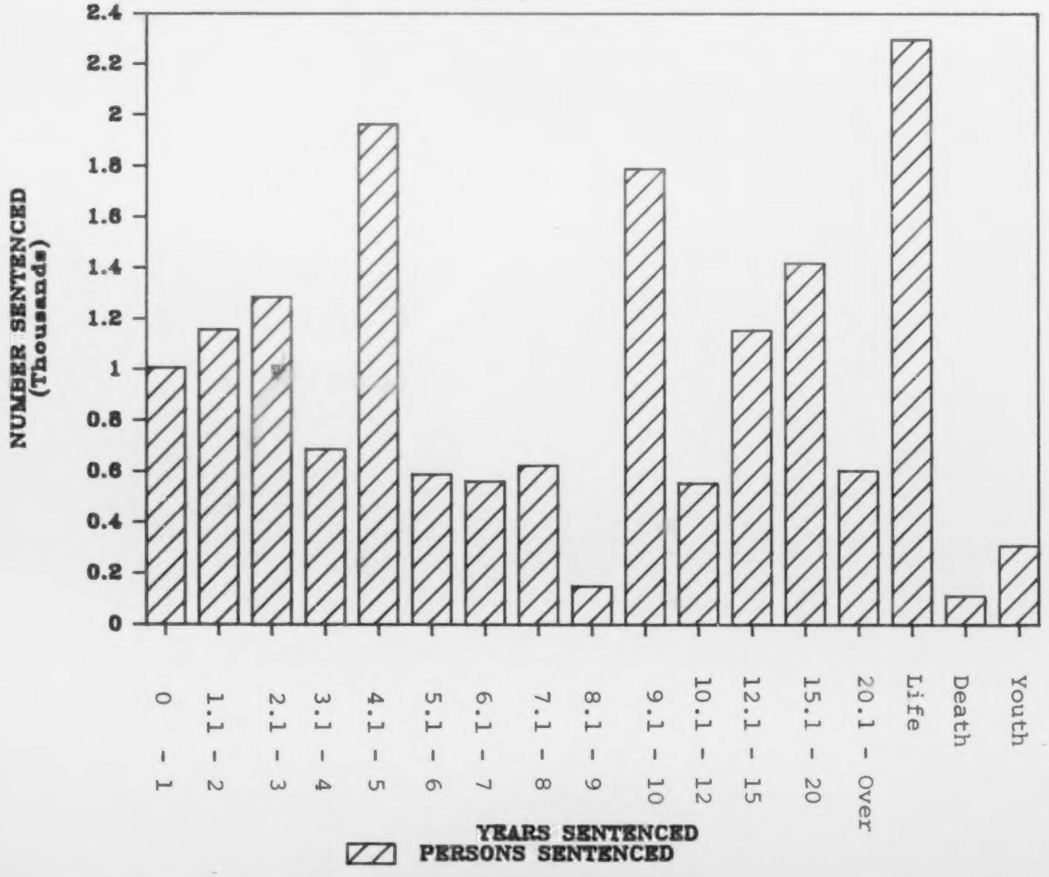


Table 63

INMATE POPULATION BY NUMBER OF PRIOR ARRESTS, 1981 - 1985

Sentence in Years	1981	%	1982	%	1983	%	1984	%	1985	%
Zero	1,511	11.1%	1,190	8.5%	1,629	10.5%	1,511	9.6%	*	*
One	1,623	11.9%	1,372	9.8%	1,677	10.8%	1,659	10.5%	*	*
Two	1,349	9.9%	1,234	8.8%	1,399	9.0%	1,283	8.2%	*	*
Three	998	7.3%	956	6.8%	1,160	7.5%	1,077	6.8%	*	*
Four	870	6.4%	795	5.7%	971	6.3%	932	5.9%	*	*
Five	651	4.8%	626	4.5%	804	5.2%	795	5.1%	*	*
More than Five	3,093	22.6%	3,318	23.6%	4,087	26.4%	4,030	25.6%	*	*
Total Reported	10,095	73.9%	9,491	67.5%	11,727	75.6%	11,287	71.8%	*	*
Not Reported	3,574	26.1%	4,566	32.5%	3,777	24.4%	4,444	28.2%	*	*
Total	13,669	100.0%	14,057	100.0%	15,504	100.0%	15,731	100.0%	*	*

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
"NOT REPORTED" indicates the number of reports not received by GDC.
Figures represent inmate counts taken in December of each year.
* Data unavailable for 1985
Source: GDC

Figure 34

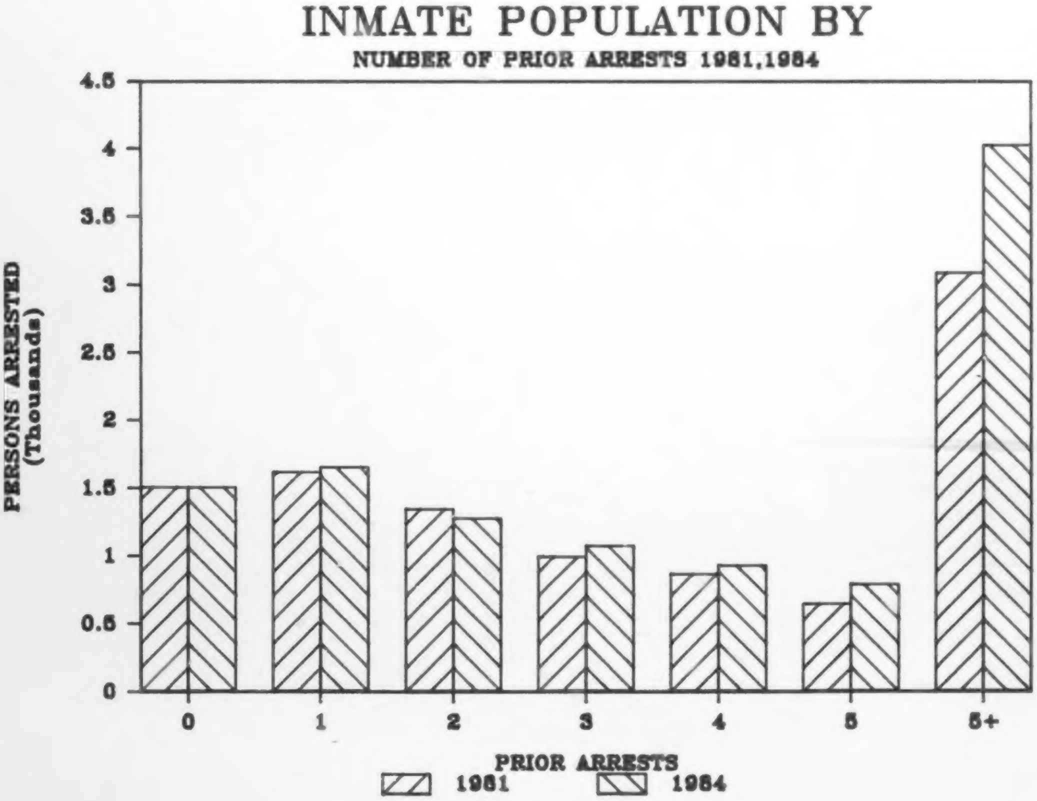


Table 64

INMATE POPULATION BY MOST SERIOUS CRIME TYPE, 1981 - 1985

Crime Type	1981	%	1982	%	1983	%	1984	%	1985	%
Violent Personal	6,951	50.9%	7,009	49.9%	7,521	48.5%	7,726	49.1%	8,077	49.6%
Non-violent Personal	70	0.5%	101	0.7%	107	0.7%	140	0.9%	173	1.1%
Property	5,181	37.9%	5,290	37.6%	5,927	38.2%	5,550	35.3%	5,554	34.1%
Drug Sales	410	3.0%	473	3.4%	560	3.6%	647	4.1%	702	4.3%
Drug Possession	437	3.2%	573	4.1%	682	4.4%	785	5.0%	784	4.8%
Victimless	56	0.4%	44	0.3%	36	0.2%	44	0.3%	0	0.0%
Alcohol*	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	115	0.7%
Other	564	4.1%	567	4.0%	671	4.3%	839	5.3%	894	5.5%
Total Reported	13,669	100.0%	14,057	100.0%	15,504	100.0%	15,731	100.0%	16,299	100.0%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
These figures represent inmate counts taken in December of each year.
*Beginning in 1985, a new crime type "alcohol" was added and the crime type "Victimless" was deleted.
Source: GDC

Table 65

INMATE CRIME CATEGORIES BY CURRENT AGE AND SEX, 1985

Crimes by Group	Age 00-21	22-39	40-54	Men 55-99	Total	%	Age 00-21	22-39	40-54	Women 55-99	Total	%	Grand Total	%
Homicide	117	1 537	482	179	2,315	15%	7	144	52	18	221	26%	2,536	16%
Bodily Injury & Rel Off	110	799	168	18	1,095	7%	14	42	4	1	61	7%	1,156	7%
Arson & Rel Off	20	62	12	9	103	1%	5	11	2	1	19	2%	122	1%
Damage of Property	14	30	7	0	51	0%	1	0	1	0	2	0%	53	0%
Burglary and Rel Off	737	2,175	184	24	3,120	20%	11	28	1	0	40	5%	3,160	19%
Forgery and Rel Off	63	365	35	9	472	3%	15	74	9	0	98	12%	570	3%
Theft	289	978	135	28	1,430	9%	11	79	8	1	99	12%	1,529	9%
Robbery	438	2,423	241	22	3,124	20%	14	74	0	0	88	10%	3,212	20%
Sexual Offenses	108	811	220	60	1,199	8%	1	7	3	0	11	1%	1,210	7%
Crimes Involving Govt	0	1	1	0	2	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	2	0%
Falsifications	1	4	0	0	5	0%	0	1	0	0	1	0%	6	0%
Obstruct Law Enforcement	4	14	2	1	21	0%	1	2	0	0	3	0%	24	0%
Disorderly Conduct	1	8	1	0	10	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	10	0%
Gambling & Rel Off	0	1	2	0	3	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	3	0%
Cruelty to Children	7	29	6	3	45	0%	0	19	0	0	19	2%	64	0%
Crimes with Guns	2	53	11	7	73	0%	0	2	0	0	2	0%	75	0%
Invasion Privacy	0	9	0	0	9	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	9	0%
Racketeering	0	4	3	0	7	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	7	0%
Drug Abuse Offenses	101	1,061	173	33	1,368	9%	6	93	8	1	108	13%	1,476	9%
Auto Crimes	16	451	165	42	674	4%	0	6	5	1	12	1%	686	4%
Revenue & Contraband	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	1	0	0	1	0%	1	0%
Misc. Felonies	5	52	11	1	69	0%	2	9	1	0	12	1%	81	0%
Misdemeanors	34	167	45	10	256	2%	6	37	7	1	51	6%	307	2%
Total	2,067	11,034	1,904	446	15,451	100%	94	629	101	24	848	100%	16,299	100%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Figures represent inmate counts taken in December of 1985.
Source: GDC

PROBATIONER PROFILE

Since probation data are available for only four years (1981, 1982, 1983 and 1985), it is difficult to analyze trends. From 1981 to 1985, the number of probationers has grown from 44,258 to 90,132 (+ 104%).

Analysis of the most serious crimes committed by probationers indicates that the greatest number of probationers were involved in property crimes rather than violent crimes (See Table 72).

As the number of probationers increased, the number of probationers on first offender status also increased. In 1985 more probationers were on first offender status than at any other time; however the percentage of first offenders decreased by .1% from 1983 to 1985 (12,544 — 15.7%) (See Table 71).

Table 66

PROBATION POPULATION BY RACE AND SEX, 1981 - 1985

	1981	%	1982	%	1983	%	1984	1985	%
White Male	22,645	51.2%	25,106	51.0%	31,021	48.3%	—	41,660	46.2%
Non White Male	16,077	36.3%	17,495	35.6%	23,690	36.9%	—	34,619	38.4%
White Female	3,004	6.8%	3,632	7.4%	4,905	7.6%	—	7,117	7.9%
Non White Female	2,532	5.7%	2,948	6.0%	4,671	7.3%	—	6,736	7.5%
Total	44,258	100.0%	49,181	100.0%	64,287	100.0%	—	90,132	100.0%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Reporting of Probation Data began in 1981.
Figures represent counts of probationers taken in August 1981, 1982, June 1983 and December, 1985.
Data for 1984 is unavailable.
Source: GDC

Table 67

PROBATION POPULATION BY RACE, AGE AND SEX, 1985

	Age		Men						Women				Grand	
Race and Sex	**00-21**	**22-39**	**40-98**	**Unk**	**Total**	**%**	**00-21**	**22-39**	**40-98**	**Unk**	**Total**	**%**	**Total**	**%**
White Male	5,851	27,883	7,286	640	41,660	55%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	41,660	46%
Non White Male	3,710	24,422	5,977	510	34,619	45%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	34,619	38%
White Female	0	0	0	0	0	0%	962	4,968	1,143	44	7,117	51%	7,117	8%
Non White Female	0	0	0	0	0	0%	853	4,860	991	32	6,736	49%	6,736	7%
Total	9,561	52,305	13,263	1,150	76,279	100%	1,815	9,828	2,134	76	13,853	100%	90,132	100%

Note: Figures represent counts of probationers taken in December of 1985. 1984 data is unavailable.
Source: GDC

Figure 35

PROBATION POPULATION

BY RACE AND SEX, 1985

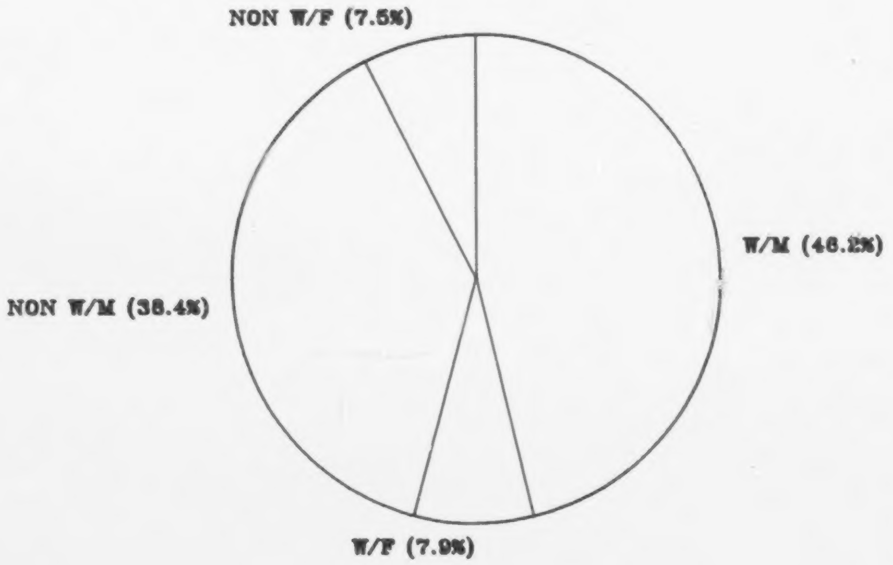


Table 68

PROBATION POPULATION BY MOST SERIOUS CRIME TYPE, 1981 - 1985

	1981	%	1982	%	1983	%	1984	1985	%
Violent Personal	6,951	50.9%	7,009	49.9%	7,521	48.5%	—	7,621	8.5%
Non-violent Personal	70	0.5%	101	0.7%	107	0.7%	—	15,617	17.3%
Property	5,181	37.9%	5,290	37.6%	5,927	38.2%	—	29,433	32.7%
Drug Sales	410	3.0%	473	3.4%	560	3.6%	—	2,601	2.9%
Drug Possession	437	3.2%	573	4.1%	682	4.4%	—	8,946	9.9%
Victimless	56	0.4%	44	0.3%	36	0.2%	—	—	0.0%
Alcohol	—		—		—		—	19,483	
Other	564	4.1%	567	4.0%	671	4.3%	—	6,431	7.1%
Total Reported	13,669	100.0%	14,057	100.0%	15,504	100.0%	—	90,132	100.0%

Note: Reporting of Probation Data began in 1981

Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.

Beginning in 1985, a new crime type "Alcohol" was added and the crime type "Victimless" was deleted.

Figures represent counts of probationers taken in August 1981, 1982, 1983 and December 1985.

Source: GDC

Table 69

PROBATION POPULATION BY MOST SERIOUS CRIME TYPE, CURRENT AGE AND SEX, 1985

	Age		Men				Age		Women				Grand	
Crime	00-21	22-39	40-98	Unk	Total	%	00-21	22-39	40-98	Unk	Total	%	Total	%
Violent Personal	791	4,327	1,333	91	6,542	9%	141	735	199	4	1,079	8%	7,621	8%
Non Violent Personal	371	11,333	3,249	475	15,428	20%	25	133	29	2	189	1%	15,617	17%
Property	5,454	14,013	2,279	201	21,947	29%	1,200	5,207	1,043	36	7,486	54%	29,433	33%
Drug Sales	164	1,754	210	14	2,142	3%	33	358	62	6	459	3%	2,601	3%
Drug Possession	657	5,712	727	76	7,172	9%	124	1,419	222	9	1,774	13%	8,946	10%
Alcohol	1,325	11,887	4,333	232	17,777	23%	165	1,185	344	12	1,706	12%	19,483	22%
Other	799	3,279	1,132	61	5,271	7%	127	791	235	7	1,160	8%	6,431	7%
Total Reported	9,561	52,305	13,263	1,150	76,279	100%	1,815	9,828	2,134	76	13,853	100%	90,132	100%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.

Figures represent counts of probationers taken in December, 1985.

Source: GDC

Figure 36

PROBATION POPULATION

BY CRIME TYPE, 1985

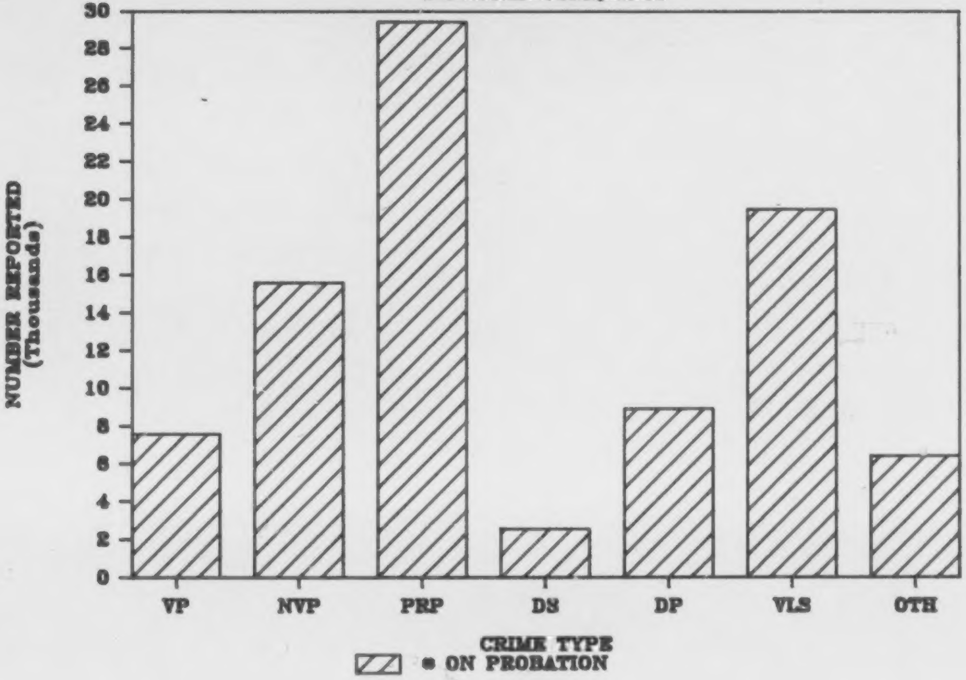


Table 70

PROBATION POPULATION BY CRIME CATEGORY, CURRENT AGE AND SEX, 1985

Crimes by Group	Men Age 00-21	Men 22-39	Men 40-98	Men Unk	Men Total	Men %	Women Age 00-21	Women 22-39	Women 40-98	Women Unk	Women Total	Women %	Grand Total	%
Homicide	33	269	150	8	460	1%	11	80	51	0	142	1%	602	1%
Abortion	0	1	1	0	2	0%	0	0	0	1	1	0%	3	0%
Bodily Injury & Rel Off	177	1,610	634	28	2,449	3%	43	292	95	1	431	3%	2,880	3%
Arson & Rel Off	31	188	55	4	278	0%	7	40	18	0	65	0%	343	0%
Damage of Property	233	531	79	8	851	1%	14	67	10	0	91	1%	942	1%
Burglary and Rel Off	2,102	4,733	317	48	7,200	9%	90	303	24	2	419	3%	7,619	8%
Forgery and Rel Off	392	1,805	327	17	2,541	3%	237	1,197	146	10	1,590	11%	4,131	5%
Theft	1,531	4,151	886	71	6,639	9%	281	1,129	238	7	1,655	12%	8,294	9%
Robbery	202	866	74	17	1,159	2%	12	82	6	1	101	1%	1,260	1%
Sexual Offenses	93	494	287	12	886	1%	2	14	4	0	20	0%	906	1%
Obsenity Crimes	0	3	1	0	4	0%	0	1	0	0	1	0%	5	0%
Treason & Rel Off	0	1	1	1	3	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	3	0%
Crimes Involving Govt	0	95	85	2	182	0%	3	702	265	3	973	7%	1,155	1%
Falsifications	9	46	15	1	71	0%	6	19	1	0	26	0%	97	0%
Obstruct Law Enforcement	13	88	12	2	115	0%	7	36	8	1	52	0%	167	0%
Disorderly Conduct	24	79	11	2	116	0%	2	7	2	0	11	0%	127	0%
Gambling & Rel Off	3	53	75	2	133	0%	1	21	35	0	57	0%	190	0%
Cruelty to Children	6	127	27	2	162	0%	8	70	8	0	86	1%	248	0%
Crimes with Guns	17	305	137	9	468	1%	1	17	3	0	21	0%	489	1%
Invasion Privacy	5	51	5	0	61	0%	0	1	0	0	1	0%	62	0%
Racketeering	0	3	5	0	8	0%	0	3	1	0	4	0%	12	0%
Drug Abuse Offenses	637	6,965	904	82	8,588	11%	127	1,652	269	14	2,062	15%	10,650	12%
Auto Crimes	155	4,966	2,022	111	7,254	10%	2	122	75	0	199	1%	7,453	8%
Revenue & Contraband	0	4	9	0	13	0%	1	1	0	0	2	0%	15	0%
Misc. Felonies	61	739	314	6	1,120	1%	8	176	71	0	255	2%	1,375	2%
Misdemeanors	3,837	24,132	6,830	717	35,516	47%	952	3,796	804	36	5,588	40%	41,104	46%
Total Reported	9,561	52,305	13,263	1,150	76,279	100%	1,815	9,828	2,134	76	13,853	100%	90,132	100%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Figures represent counts taken in December, 1985.

Source: GDC

Table 71

ACTIVE PROBATIONERS ON FIRST OFFENDER STATUS, 1981 - 1985

	1981	%	1982	%	1983	%	1984	1985	%
On lst Off Stat	6,114	13.8%	6,812	13.9%	10,129	15.8%	—	12,544	15.7%
Not on lst Off Stat	38,144	86.2%	42,369	86.1%	53,809	84.2%	—	67,385	84.3%
Total Reported	44,258	100.0%	49,181	100.0%	63,938	100.0%	—	79,929	100.0%
Reports not Received	0		0		349			10,203	

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Figures represents counts of probationers taken in August 1981, 1982, June 1983 and December, 1985.
Source: GDC

Table 72

FIRST-OFFENDER BY CURRENT AGE AND SEX, 1985

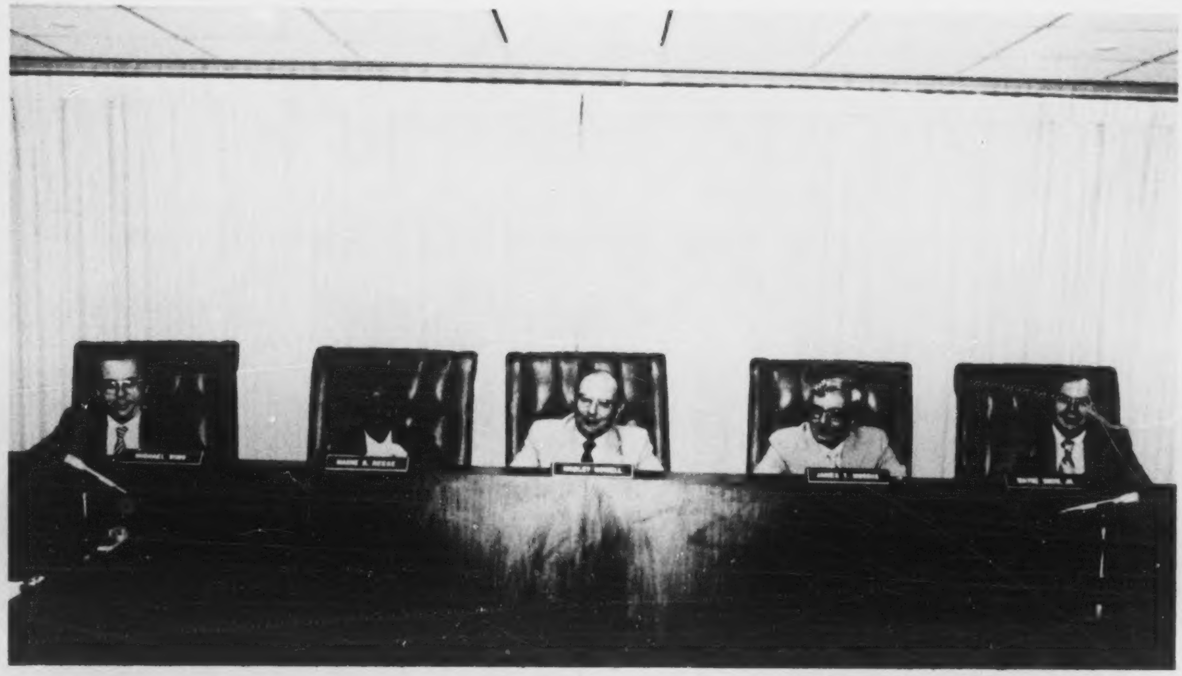
	Age		Men				Age		Women				Grand
First Offender	**00-21**	**22-39**	**40-98**	**Unkn**	**Total**	**%**	**00-21**	**22-39**	**40-98**	**Unkn**	**Total**	**%**	**Total**
lst-Offdr-Status	2,480	5,911	842	53	9,286	14%	537	2,272	444	5	3,258	26%	12,544
Non-lst Offender-Status	5,856	40,570	10,787	945	58,158	86%	1,056	6,612	1,503	56	9,227	74%	67,385
Total Reported	8,336	46,481	11,629	998	67,444	100%	1,593	8,884	1,947	61	12,485	100%	79,929
Not Reported	1,225	5,824	1,634	152	8,835		222	944	187	15	1,368		10,203
Total	9,561	52,305	13,263	1,150	76,279		1,815	9,828	2,134	76	13,853		90,132

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Figures represent counts of probationers taken in December, 1985.
"NOT REPORTED" indicates reports not received by GDC.

Being sentenced under the First Offender Act does not necessarily imply that a probationer is a first-time offender. Any violator may ask to be sentenced under the First Offender Act as one of several different options open to them. Occasionally, persons with one or more prior convictions will be sentenced under this act. These data should be viewed as only an estimation of the number of first time violators of first offenders on active probation caseloads.

Source: GDC

IV PARDONS AND PAROLES



INTRODUCTION

The executive clemency powers of the State of Georgia are vested exclusively in the State Board of Pardons and Paroles. The Board is composed of five members appointed by the Governor for seven-year terms, subject to confirmation by the State Senate. Each year the Board elects one of its members to serve as Chairman.

The Board was established in 1943 with its authority established in the Georgia Constitution. Its existence ensures that the Executive Branch of government has a discretionary role in criminal justice. Thus in Georgia's justice system, the Board provides some of the checks and balances deemed necessary by the framers of the Constitution.

The Board is empowered to grant or deny clemency to inmates incarcerated for violation of the state's criminal laws. It has Constitutional authority to grant paroles, pardons, and reprieves, to commute and remit sentences, and to restore civil and political rights. It has authority and staff to investigate cases and to supervise persons granted conditional clemency.

Before the Board considers an inmate for parole, it conducts investigations. Detailed investigative reports become a part of the Board's case file, which is separate from files maintained by the department of Corrections.

Initially, a parole officer studies arrest and court records and may talk with arresting officers, court officials, victims and witnesses to prepare a legal investigation report on the details of an inmate's current offense and a summary of any prior offenses in the same county.

Subsequently, a parole officer interviews the inmate and completes a personal history statement questionnaire. The inmate is asked, among other things, where he has resided, attended school, names and locations of family members, whom he has chosen as references, where he plans to live and work, and what his own account is of his crime. A Social Investigation is also conducted which includes interviews with persons mentioned in the personal history statement.

Before any inmate is paroled, the Board reviews a Parole Review Summary from the Department of Corrections. The summary provides data on the inmate's behavior, attitude, physical status, mental and emotional condition, participation in activities, and performance in work and training programs while incarcerated. At its discretion, the Board may request detailed psychological and/or psychiatric opinions before considering a case. All information generated by parole officers and other officials, which become a matter of record within the Board of Pardons and Paroles, are used to prepare summaries of Board actions.

Paroles are granted based on Parole Decision Guidelines that were established to assist the Board in making consistent and accurate assessments of the factors that will affect each prospective parolee's chances for success upon release. Excluded from Guideline Decisions are life sentences and sentences for armed robbery.

The Board initially identifies the crime severity level of the individual. The crime committed is ranked from level I to VII, with VII being the most severe. Those ranked in the higher severity categories will serve longer. The next area of consideration is parole success factors. These include age at first commitment, prior convictions (juvenile and adult), prior incarceration since age 17, parole or probation failure, use, possession, or attempt to obtain heroin or opiates, whether current offenses involved burglary or forgery, whether fully employed during six months prior to current offense, and other factors.

From these weighted factors, along with the severity level, the Board calculates the individual's parole success likelihood score. This score, along with the crime severity level, is inserted into a guidelines chart which indicates the actual time the inmate should serve. The Board reviews these data, and if approved, the inmate is advised of an expected release date. The inmate is released on this date provided the Board receives no serious disciplinary reports on the individual prior to the release date. If the length of time to be served is greater than the actual sentence length, the inmate will serve the sentence issued by the court. In no case will the Board add time to an inmate's sentence.

Board of Pardons and Paroles Data

The Board of Pardons and Paroles collects its own data, compiling it for various internal function requirements, as well as making it available to the criminal justice community as needed. It reflects not only workload, but certain qualitative factors concerning the activity of the Board.

PROFILE OF PARDONS AND PAROLES

Pardon and Parole data are compiled on a fiscal year basis at the end of June rather than at the end of December. Table 73 provides all available pardon and parole data from 1981 to 1985.

1983 and 1984 are highlighted as peak years for Parole Board activity. There were 7,915 parole releases in 1983 and 8,021 in 1984.

1981 and 1984 were peak years for pardons, with 124 and 129 pardons issued respectively.

Most of the data indicate considerable variance in the amount of activity during the five year period. One noticeable trend is the decrease in the number of parole cases denied. A major factor in this decrease is the increasing inmate population forcing fewer denials of parole and the release of more prisoners. The high figure for special releases in 1981 (4,649) is also the result of the need to reduce critical population levels in the prison system. Use of a more scientific approach, the parole decision guidelines, has helped to make the release of prisoners in overcrowding situations more systematic and has reduced the need for mass releases of prisoners.

Table 73

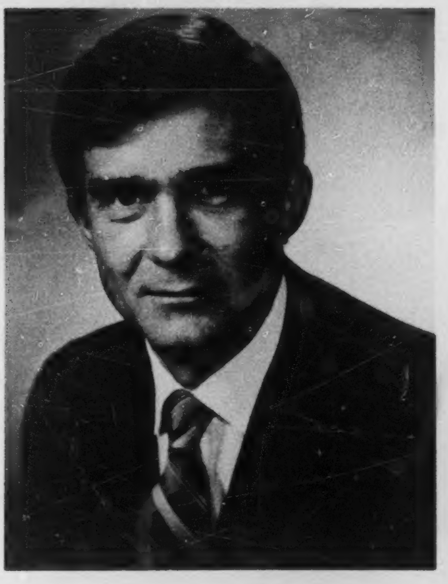
PROFILE OF PAROLE BOARD ACTIVITY, 1981 - 1985

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Parole	1,391	1,863	5,109	5,885	6,144
Conditional Transfer to Detainer	103	67	154	200	249
Youthful Offender Conditional Release	613	648	900	443	28
Commutation to Time Served	11	19	14	8	13
Remission to Probation	47	47	23	7	3
Supervised Reprieve	6	33	7	—	—
Reprieve and Conditional Commutation	—	—	—	—	—
Other Release Action Special Release	4,649	2,715	1,708	1,478	769
Total Released by Board	6,820	5,392	7,915	8,021	7,206
Revocation of Parole	359	375	768	1,190	1,920
Revocation of Youthful Offender Conditional Release	255	318	331	371	160
Cancellation of Supervised Reprieve	—	—	—	—	—
Cancellation of Reprieve and Conditional Commutation	—	—	—	—	—
Other Revocation and Cancellation Special Release	130	38	23	17	11
Total Returns to Prison Board	744	731	1,122	1,578	2,091
Parole Case Denied	4,363	3,834	2,596	2,080	1,243
Discharge from Parole	1,708	1,161	2,394	2,652	3,588
Youthful Offender Unconditional Release	296	222	206	281	246
Restoration of Civil and Political Rights	1,784	1,211	1,386	1,734	2,392
A) Upon Discharge from Parole	1,241	837	1,077	1,295	1,866
B) Upon Application	543	374	309	439	526
Pardon	124	85	91	129	108
Medical or Compassionate Reprieve	148	129	117	243	314
Commutation Reducing Sentence (but not resulting in release)	26	31	38	4	5
Visitor Interview in Central Office	1,569	1,631	1,838	2,158	2,049
Inmate Interview at Institution	348	332	389	253	241
Preliminary Revocation Hearing	88	178	189	373	490
Final Revocation Hearing	180	192	172	267	273
Other Board Actions Jail Credit	—	—	2	—	—
Total Other Actions by Board	10,634	9,006	9,418	19,111	18,054
Total Board Activity	18,198	15,129	18,455	28,710	27,351
Total Inmates at End of Reporting Period	13,034	14,788	15,589	15,514	16,415
Parole Board Releases Under Supervision at End of Reporting Period	2,087	2,393	4,298	5,304	5,799
(Youth Offenders)	601	657	931	793	478
Total Parole Board Releases Under Supervision	2,688	3,050	5,229	6,503	6,738
Case Reviewed Under Parole Guidelines	5,131	6,598	6,149	10,062	7,399
A) Cases Reviewed Early in Confinement	2,700	3,985	—	*	*
B) Cases Reviewed Month of Eligibility	2,042	1,708	—	*	*
C) Cases Deviating from Guidelines	1,202	2,617	1,847	*	*
Lifers Considered for Parole	771	854	896	955	949
Lifers Granted Parole	131	116	198	194	80
Lifers Granted Parole at First Consideration	21	20	26	24	9

Prepared by Research and Evaluation
* Breakouts not available
Note: "Y.O." = Youth Offenders.
Data is compiled in June of the applicable year.
Source: State Board of Pardons and Paroles

V

STATEMENTS FROM SENIOR OFFICIALS



MICHAEL J. BOWERS

Attorney General, State of Georgia

Attorney General Bowers was educated at the U.S. Military Academy, Stanford University, and the University of Utah. After service in the Air Force, he attended the University of Georgia Law School. A member of the State Law Department since 1974, he became Georgia's fifty-first Attorney General in 1981.

Since the publication of the 1984 compilation of Georgia Criminal Justice Data, at least one unfortunate statistic remains with us: illicit trafficking in drugs continues to generate human suffering and is the root of many of the other crime statistics published in this year's book.

Because illicit drugs and those who deal in them respect no geographical boundaries, it it imperative that all levels of law enforcement — state, federal and local — cooperate fully in stemming the flow of illegal drugs in our state and nation.

Many of the factors that make Georgia such an attractive state for our people — its southern locale and temperate climate, miles of coastline, vast areas of forest lands, and burgeoning metropolitan areas with international transportation connections — unfortunately are an allure to drug traffickers. We are relatively close to many of the sources of illegal drugs, it is impossible to patrol all the potential entry points, and once in state the drugs readily can be dispersed to all parts of the United States. Yet one need not look beyond Georgia's boundaries to witness the harm caused by this destructive importation; it is our problem in more ways than one, and our young people are a primary target.

I hope the next twelve months bring continued vigorous efforts on the part of the Georgia law enforcement community to eradicate the single most pervasive evil we face. The people of Georgia deserve no less.

JAMES ROBERT (Robbie) HAMRICK

Director, Georgia Bureau of Investigation

Mr. Hamrick received his Bachelor of Science degree in Criminal Justice from Georgia State University. He is a graduate of the FBI National Academy and a past president of the FBI Academy Associates.

Mr. Hamrick has been actively employed in law enforcement since 1959, when he began his career with the Department of Public Safety. He was appointed as Special Agent with the Georgia Bureau of Investigation in 1969. On September 4, 1985, Mr. Hamrick was appointed by the Governor and the State Board of Public Safety as Director of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation.

The GBI will soon have an Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS). AFIS technology permits experts to search single latent fingerprints found at crime scenes against fingerprints of all prior offenders in master files, and to conduct computerized searches of master files for prior criminal records on persons whose cards are submitted by arresting agencies and others. We currently have nearly one million criminal fingerprint cards on file with more coming in on a daily basis. When the AFIS is fully operational with latent fingerprint search against the master file within 24 hours and with turnaround time for 10-print cards cut from 6 months to 36 hours, law enforcement, the prosecutors, courts, employers and licensing agencies will be the beneficiaries of this new technological breakthrough. Of particular interest to the citizens of the State of Georgia is that the GBI will be better able to respond to the increasing requests made on the system for information dealing with child abuse and known child abusers/molesters. New law passed during the 1986 General Assembly authorized the GBI to conduct criminal checks on anyone in either a paid or voluntary position that deals with children. With this check, we hope to prevent more tragedies involving children. This new system will be invaluable in accomplishing this mission.

The 1986 General Asembly, acting on Governor Harris' recommendations, also created a Missing Children Information Center in order to provide both informational and investigative support to the local law enforcement community in responding to the problem of missing children. Furthermore, our agents are receiving additional advanced training in the handling of cases involving missing/abused children. This training will enable us to better respond to the needs of local law enforcement agencies, we pledge to be ever vigilant for this tragic crime against our children.

Children, as well as adults, continue to suffer from the ever increasing drug epidemic. We are, of course, continuing in our effort to stop the flow of drugs into the State. The drug problem is being met with a three prong attack — interdiction of drugs being smuggled into the State; eradication of drugs being grown and manufactured in the State and education of our citizens to the cost and tragedy being brought about by drug abuse.

Our commitment to the citizens of the State of Georgia remains firm, to provide law enforcement second to none in the United States or the world.

COLONEL HUGH HARDISON

Commissioner,
Georgia Department of Public Safety

Following his active military service during the Korean Conflict, Hugh Hardison received an appointment to the United States Naval Academy. He chose instead to attend Georgia Tech on a scholarship.

Colonel Hardison became a member of the Georgia State Patrol in 1955 and was appointed Commissioner of the Georgia Department of Public Safety in 1979.

Coping with an ever growing vehicle and driver population in Georgia continues to be one of the prime concerns with the Georgia Department of Public Safety. The state's continued steady economic growth reflected itself in 1985 by showing a total of 5.4 million registered vehicles up by 12 percent from 1984. Travel in the state topped the 52 billion mile mark, a new record topping the 1984 record of 45 billion miles by a healthy percentage.

The metropolitan Atlanta region continues to be the hub of growth in vehicles and miles traveled as it does in population and economic growth.

Continuing its 1984 drive toward reducing the number of drunk drivers on Georgia highways, the Georgia State Patrol recorded 18,000 DUI cases, 23 percent of the more than 78,000 registered by all enforcement agencies. The 1985 number of DUI arrests by the State Patrol is down slightly from 1984 when 21,000 cases were made, evidence that the actual number of drinking drivers is being reduced. Troopers are reporting that averages of blood alcohol content also continues to be less indicating drinking drivers are not drinking as much.

Early statistical data also indicate a lower number of alcohol related and DUI deaths, injuries and accidents for 1985 as compared to earlier years.

The transportation of contraband such as drugs and dangerous weapons continues to be a mounting problem for the state. Troopers almost daily report captures of quantities of drugs and drug related monies from north and southbound traffic along I-75 and I-95, the two principal routes through the state, linking Florida and the North. Special training techniques are now being employed to assist officers in ferreting out these illegal runners of death and misery through illegal drugs.

With the falling prices of gasoline and the availability improvements, troopers will face increasing numbers of travelers on our roads this year. Already, predictions are for a record number of tourists in the state in 1986.

Remarkably as of April 1986, a 16 percent reduction in traffic deaths for 1986 was being recorded, giving troopers and their leaders renewed optimism that diligent efforts through enforcement, education and public awareness might combine to see another siginificant reduction in traffic deaths as was recorded in 1985.

This department, long prideful of its past efforts toward public safety, will continue efforts to justify this record of service to the citizens of Georgia.

Clarence Roland Vaughn, III

President, Georgia Association of Chiefs of Police, Inc.

Roland Vaughn is a graduate of the University of Georgia with a degree in Political Science and a graduate of the Atlanta Law School. In April of 1974 he began his law enforcement career full time as an investigator with the Rockdale county Sheriff's Office. On January 5, 1981, Mr. Vaughn was named by the Mayor and City council to be Chief of the Conyers Department of Public Safety Police Services Division.

Chief Vaughn is a graduate of the Georgia Police Academy and the F.B.I. National Academy in Quantico, Virginia and is currently serving as president of the Georgia Association of Chiefs of Police.

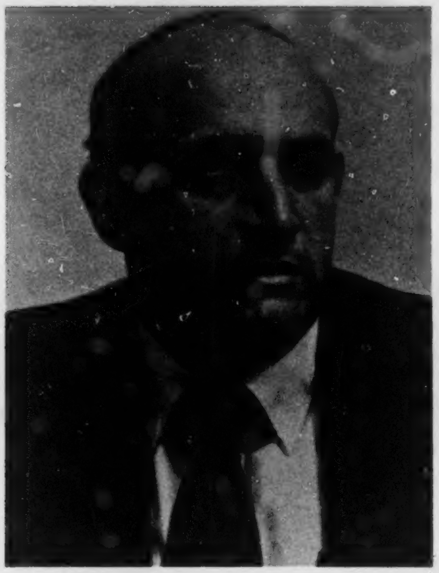
As president of the Georgia Association of Chiefs of Police, I have had the Opportunity to travel throughout the State of Georgia and to visit with law enforcement officials during my travels. Having done this, it has become apparent that there are concerns as to the increased narcotics problem, property and violent crimes in rural areas of Georgia, training which meets the needs of our service requirements, and the lack of compensation of law enforcement officers throughout the state.

In addressing these problems I would like to state that law enforcement cannot bare the sole responsibility of curbing the abuses and violations associated with narcotics and dangerous drugs. The public, through their various private institutions (home, business, church, etc.), have got to make a concerted effort to discourage the use of narcotics, thereby decreasing the demand. There is no question that narcotics suppliers cater to the wants and needs of the users.

The publicity surrounding violent crimes in rural settings of Georgia is a reflection of acts which are perceived, and in fact are, a critical problem in this state at present, although we are trying to address violent crimes perpetrated by the traveling criminal through instruments such as the Georgia State Intelligence Network, it is a concern of mine that we do not adequately educate the public in areas of crime prevention. A heightened public awareness, combined with a strong law enforcement information network, can deter and aid in the detection and apprehension of these criminals.

The compensation of law enforcement officers in comparison to the training, education, experience and professionalism that the citizens of the State of Georgia demand, is a completely negative contrast. The critical problem of low pay must be addressed by our local governments in order for them to continue to attract and retain professional law enforcement officers. It is my sincere belief that Georgia receives the best possible law enforcement because of the dedication and sense of duty of these men and women and in spite of their outrageously low pay.

In closing, I feel confident that our citizens, through their various government officials, will work to find solutions to these critical problems which I have mentioned as long as we in law enforcement are willing to keep them informed and continue to require their help.



GARY McCONNELL

President, Georgia Sheriff's Association

Sheriff Gary McConnell of Chattooga County is the 1985-86 President of the Georgia Sheriffs' Association. He has served in law enforcement since 1965. In 1967, when he was 21 years old, McConnell was elected Sheriff serving until 1977. He was re-elected again in 1980 and took office January 1, 1981. Sheriff McConnell has been a resident of Chattooga County all of his life spending only a few years away while he attended Mississippi State University.

Crime in the United States is recognized as one of our nation's most serious problems.

Drugs are taking a tremendous toll on our children and our society. White collar crime is becoming more costly. Our jails and prisons are overflowing. Criminals are being paroled earlier and four out of every five are returning to our prisons.

Small towns and rural counties no longer have the luxury of a crime-free community. The crime that once was concentrated in urban areas has moved to every area of Georgia.

And along with the crime comes its sophistication. Law enforcement is having to deal with big money, high-powered weapons and experienced criminals.

We face a criminal element that continues to work against us and the only way I see to combat this is through cooperation of all law enforcement, training, and better pay for our law enforcement officers.

It is imperative for law enforcement officers across the state to work together and support each other in our efforts to fight crime. We need cooperation from the federal government as well. Programs such as locals to help locals is an excellent way for our smaller departments to share manpower and equipment.

Next is the idea of training. It must continue to improve. A rural sheriff and an urban sheriff are beginning to face the same problems; therefore they both need to be trained properly.

No longer can you put a badge on a man, send him to a six week school and expect him to know all there is to know about the sophisticated criminal element.

Today's law enforcement officer needs to continually update his training. If for nothing else, this cuts back on the increasing liability we deal with.

The opening of the new Public Safety Training Center shows the positive steps this state has already taken which I hope will continue.

The next matter that needs our full attention is the pay for our law enforcement personnel. I feel this is one of the greatest underlying problems facing law enforcement in Georgia today.

Georgia is among the lowest paying states in America when it comes to law enforcement personnel. When compared with our neighbors — Florida, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, and Alabama — Georgia ranks lowest in the average salary of police officers.

With today's law enforcement salaries, it becomes necessary for young law enforcement officers to take a part time job just to make ends meet, and that cannot be tolerated.

We cannot afford to lose bright young people to other high paying states or to the private sector. We need the public's understanding and help to upgrade its law enforcement commitment and be assured that its peace officers are paid for the job they are doing.

The Georgia Sheriffs' Association has many ideas for the improvement and professionalization of law enforcement. We would like to thank Govenror Joe Frank Harris, Lt. Governor Zell Miller, Speaker Tom Murphy, and all members of the Georgia General Assembly for their help in the past and we look forward to working with them in the improvement of the law enforcement profession.

ROBERT L. DOSS, JR.

Director, Administrative Office of the Courts

Mr. Doss received a Bachelor of Business Administration degree in Economics and a Master of Science degree in Criminal Justice and Urban Affairs from Georgia State University. He is also a Certified Graduate Fellow of the Institute for Court Management. He served in the United States Army in the Vietnam conflict.

He began his career in judicial administration while attending graduate school by working with the Civil Court of Fulton County. He then became Assistant Research Director for Governor Carter's Commission on Judicial Processes. He came to the Administrative Office of the Courts in July, 1973, as Assistant Director and has served as Director since September, 1975.

The greatest need in the criminal justice system is still the need to know. While research into criminal justice issues as well as cooperation, coordination, and sharing of information are probably at an all-time high among Georgia's criminal justice agencies, there still exist some information gaps and duplication of effort. Better coordination of efforts and sharing of information enhances the effectiveness of each agency and each person laboring in our system. The appearance of relatively inexpensive high technology offers much promise in this area, but if we cannot coordinate our efforts toward mutual systemic goals, the decentralized capabilities and capacities offered by the new information technologies could even work against the effectiveness of the system.

Another matter of great concern to the criminal justice system is the tragedy of child abuse, especially sexual child abuse. There is probably no other single problem, save perhaps alcohol and drug abuse, which is the root cause of so many long-term criminal activities and so much human tragedy. There has been much recent interest in the General Assembly in this crucial area and a number of new legislative initiatives to address the problem have resulted.

Last year, at the request of the General Assembly, the Judicial Council devised a recommended procedure for establishing protocols for the coordination of services by local agencies which handle child abuse cases. This is one example of current cooperative efforts at problem solving. Other measures modify court and evidentiary procedures for these cases so as to reduce the trauma to the child victims.

In Georgia's Superior Courts, for the second year in a row, open caseload has been reduced, even though the rate of filings has increased. After decreasing since FY 1981, criminal filings in the Superior Courts increased by over five percent in FY 1985. Despite this increase, the number of criminal case dispositions in FY 1985 was 99% of the number of FY 1985 filings. Moreover, estimated processing times continued to decline in each of the three most time-consuming case types — felonies, domestic relations, and general civil.

In the Juvenile Courts, there was a 20% increase in filings in FY 1985. Some of the reasons for this increase include improved record keeping, focus of the criminal justice community on the issues of physical and sexual child abuse, and public concern over violent juvenile offenders.

In 1985, the General Assembly created the Govenror's Judicial Process Review Commission to examine Georgia's judicial system in order to determine its existing and future needs and to insure its ability to serve Georgia's citizens now and in the foreseeable future. The report of the Commission, *Justice 2000*, is a blueprint for the needs of our judicial system for the next 20 years.

The Constitution of 1983 authorizes the Supreme Court with the advice and consent of the councils of judges of affected courts to "adopt and publish uniform court rules and record keeping rules which shall provide for the speedy, efficient and inexpensive resolution of disputes and prosecutions". These rules, which were effective July 1, 1985, are a major achievement in increasing the uniformity and efficiency of the court system. The introduction of horizontal and vertical uniformity in the courts should eliminate costly duplication, promote consistency in court procedures, and facilitate prompt disposition of cases.

These new uniform rules provide for the first time that juvenile courts in all 159 counties will submit caseload on a case-by-case basis on uniform forms or through a computer network. The rules also require for the first time that the magistrate courts submit summary activity reports on a quarterly basis. In both of these areas, our understanding of the types of litigation being handled should now be greatly improved.

Current coordination of the efforts of Georgia's criminal justice agencies seems to be at a new high, thanks in part to new technologies, but mainly due to increased professionalism and a spirit of cooperation and mutual effort toward the most effective possible protection of Georgia citizens' persons and property, which is the paramount duty of government.

GLENN THOMAS, JR.

Chairman, Prosecuting Attorneys' Council

Glenn Thomas, Jr. received his B.A. Degree from Georgia Southern College and an L.L.B. Degree from the Atlanta Law School.

After being in private law practice for five years, he was appointed District Attorney for the Brunswick Judicial Circuit. He is currently in his nineteenth year of service in this capacity. He is also serving as Chairman of the Prosecuting Attorneys' Council (PAC) of Georgia.

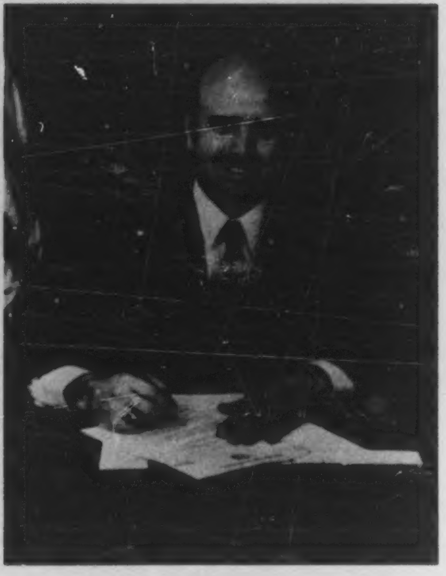
I consider the following items to be the most critical problems facing the criminal justice system today, and these are: adequately trained local police officers, investigators for the district attorneys, additional assistant district attorneys for each judicial circuit, and "equal jury" strikes for successful prosecution.

Today, we have basically the same problems my predecessors had in a noticeable lack of adequately trained police officers, in spite of their required training and certification. To be sure, we have good, dedicated police officers who would quickly give their life to duty; yet they have great difficulty drawing up a "search warrant" and writing up police investigative reports. Many times I have said, "If the police do their jobs, then my job is an absolute dream". Hopefully, the solution will be higher salaries, increased educational requirements, and more in-service training. I do note that our officers are not trained nearly enough for courtroom demeanor, and there is no question in my mind that a jury looks to the quality, appearance, and demeanor of the police officer testifying from the witness stand as a big factor in deciding guilt of the accused.

I strongly support the idea of each district attorney in Georgia having at least one and hopefully more investigators who work directly for the district attorney to help expedite subpoenas, reports, witnesses' statements, and checking prospective juror lists. I believe in working with the local sheriff of each of my five counties, and I feel an investigator for each circuit in the state would be a great help, especially in the rural sections of Georgia where there are multiple counties within the circuit. I understand that legislation to implement this idea is forthcoming, and I urge all legislators to help their district attorneys by giving us this needed assistance for prosecution.

Under today's trend of complicated laws and "red tape requirements" for prosecution, every district attorney needs at least one additional assistant to help with the increasing requirements of appearing in juvenile court and other required prosecution areas. How about the cost? Why doesn't someone check to find out what large sums of money are being paid to staff assistant attorneys general in each circuit to assist the welfare departments? Why couldn't these duties be given additional assistant district attorney's? Yes — we need them, and yes we can save some Georgia tax dollars. The increased efficiency of your district attorney's office will result in better prosecution and greater success in fighting the criminal element in Georgia.

Well, "equal strikes" for trial juries in criminal cases has been discussed and re-discussed with some supporting legislation; however, the issue is always delayed because of other more paramount issues, such as salaries and others. "Equal strikes" have been promised the district attorneys of Georgia by several governors; yet there has been no change from allowing the defendant to strike twenty (20) jurors in a felony case and the state only ten (10). Actually under the jury selection process, the state has to accept or strike (excuse) the prospective juror first (before the defense), and thereby gives or allows the defendant more than twenty (20) strikes. Every district attorney supports "equal strikes"; the one hundred fifty-nine (159) counties of Georgia could save millions of dollars in juror pay each year — if this legislation were passed by the General Assembly. What's good for the goose is good for the gander. It's time for this change — victims of Georgia crimes need this help — let us push now.



DAVID C. EVANS, COMMISSIONER

Georgia Department of Corrections

Commissioner Evans was educated at Georgia State University and East Tennessee State University. He began his career with the State of Georgia in 1965 working in key positions with the Georgia State Budget Bureau, Department of Human Resources. Mr. Evans has served as Commissioner for the Department of Corrections since 1976.

Prison riots and hostage situations in West Virginia and Michigan. An explosive increase in the inmate population nationwide. Prisoners sleeping in hallways, on tables, in tents in exercise yards. Not a pleasant scenario as it appears and reappears on television across the nation.

Fortunately Georgia has not been the subject of these negative news reports. In fact, the national news networks and political and corrections officials from other states and some foreign countries have been coming to our state to study what we have done in building what has come to be viewed as a model corrections system.

Georgia has achieved this enviable position through the cooperative efforts of the governor, the legislature, and the various elements of the criminal justice system. With input and support from these areas of state and local government, the Department of Corrections has been able to meet the challenge.

Our approach has been one of consistent, long-range construction coupled with the development of programs offering alternatives to incarceration. This balanced approach has allowed us to avoid getting into a situation such as the one in California where 1.5 billion dollars in prison construction funds are now being expended.

Key to our success is the role played by our employees. People make programs work. Well trained, properly motivated people make programs work successfully. Realizing this, we are committed to providing excellence in training and employee development programs. The result has been the birth of an esprit de corps among GDC staff reflecting their dedication to the department's mission and providing positive evidence that they are doing more than just filling a work day, they are truly involved in and enjoying their work and are contributing greatly to the achievement of our agency's objectives.

However, there are no easy solutions. We must continue to deal with today's problems and anticipate tomorrow's challenges. The same cooperative effort that has brought us to where we are now will continue to be needed as we face the future.

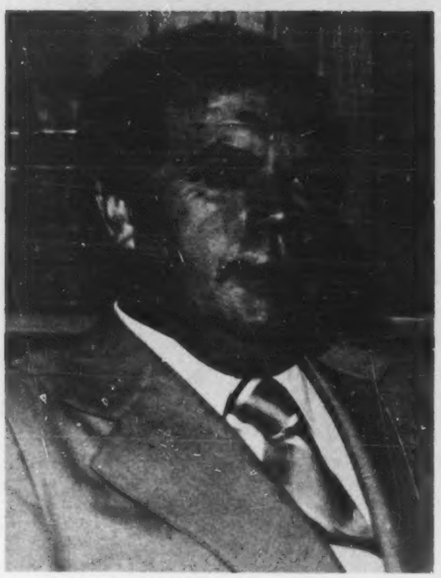
WAYNE SNOW, JR.

Chairman, State Board of Pardons and Paroles

Mr. Snow received an A.B. Degree from the University of Georgia in 1958 and earned his L.L.B. Degree there in 1960. He continues to serve the University as a trustee of its Foundation.

He has served 21 years in the General Assembly; for 11 years he was Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Snow was appointed to a full seven year term on the five member Board of Pardons and Paroles by the Governor in 1983 and was elected chairman in 1985.



In dealing with criminal offenders Georgia deservedly has a reputation of being a punitive state. At last count its crime rate among the 50 states was 26th from the top. But this mid-range crime rate is outbalanced by the State's per capita prison population — seventh highest in the Nation.

There is no sign Georgia is getting soft. During the early months of 1986 the Department of Corrections recorded an all-time high number of persons being sentenced to confinement by the courts. Once more the specter of overcrowding threatened to haunt prisons and jails. Again, all eyes turned on the State Board of Pardons and Paroles.

In January 1986 the Parole Board distributed an encouraging Annual Report. It said the Board during the year had "steered a course through relatively calm waters." It reported that Georgia's correctional situation, in comparison with some other states, was an "oasis of responsible action." This is true, but the positive message may have been considered an invitation to send more persons into confinement. I hope not.

Until two new prisons open in 1987, little additional space will become available. In the meantime, the Parole Board will do its part, and we hope courts will use alternatives to confinement in all appropriate cases.

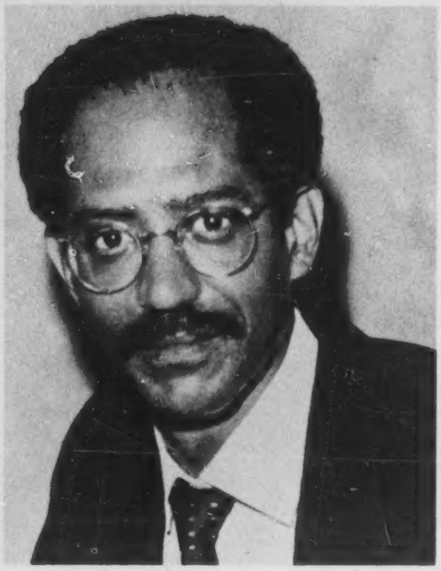
The pressure of prison overcrowding has been compared to hydraulic pressure at the back end. Pressure is inevitably going to be relieved, either through sentencing restraint, parole action, or Federal court intervention.

In 1983 the Parole Board promised it would help keep the prisons full but not overcrowded. In this mission the Board has succeeded. We just have to work at it harder sometimes.

To aid its selection process, the Board uses Parole Decision Guidelines. They weight crime severity, sentence length, and predictive factors from an inmate's offense, the longer he should be confined, and recommend that the more likely he would violate parole, the longer he should be confined. This guides the board to keep physically dangerous inmates and career criminals behind bars longest of all while selecting the least serious offenders and best risks for earlier parole.

The Board's selectivity is shown by the fact that 50 percent of the prison population is serving for non-violent offense, but the portion of those paroled who are serving for non-violent offenses is 85 percent.

When other components of the criminal justice system help relieve pressure on the prisons, they deserve credit, too. The Parole Board applauds the start-up of intensive probation programs and probation diversion centers. It applauds district attorneys who recommend and judges who use alternatives to placing less serious offenders behind bars. The Board appreciates all the help it gets.



MINUARD C. (Mickey) McGUIRE

Director, Governor's Office of Highway Safety

Mr. McGuire received his Bachelor of Arts Degree from Talladega College in Alabama and his Master of Science Degree in Urban and Regional Planning from Florida State University in Tallahassee.

Mr. McGuire began his career with the State of Georgia in 1973 and was appointed by the Governor as Director of the Governor's Office of Highway Safety in 1983.

The incidence of crime and criminal behavior are generally examined when discussing problems facing the criminal justice system. Often overlooked, yet no less a concern in efforts to protect the citizens of Georgia, is the problem of fatalities, injuries and property damage resulting from motor vehicle accidents that occur in our State.

Each year Georgia experiences an average of over 160,000 motor vehicle accidents, resulting in 1,300 fatalities and 60,000 injuries. Placed in perspective, this represents a motor vehicle accident every three minutes, a resulting injury every nine minutes, and a motor vehicle death every seven hours OF EACH DAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

Public recognition of the responsibility placed upon law enforcement, the courts and the correctional system to protect our citizens against the violent crimes of murder, rape and robbery tends to de-emphasize the magnitude and pevasiveness of the motor vehicle-related problem existing within the criminal justice community. The ripple effect generated by efforts to reduce the number of deaths, injuries and amount of property damage attributed annually to motor vehicle accidents is evidenced by increased traffic-related law enforcement arrests, resulting increases in traffic-related docket entries for administration by the courts, and continuous pressure to house prisoners either sentenced by the courts, or awaiting trial for these offenses, within State correctional facilities, and county or municipal jails that are already at or near capacity.

Recent successes experienced by our State concerning driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs confirms the criminal justice system's ability to coordinate statewide resources in attacking motor vehicle related problems facing Georgia citizens. Significant factors attributed to the success of DUI efforts included passage of DUI and related laws, creation of the Governor's Safety Council chaired by Georgia's First Lady, Mrs. Elizabeth Harris, with corresponding implementation of a DUI public awareness campaign, increased enforcement by Georgia's Sheriffs, Chiefs and State Patrol, administration of DUI laws by the courts, increased coverage of DUI issues by the media, and training provided to prosecutors, judges and law enforcement personnel in methods of DUI detection and adjudication.

Utilizing this coordinated approach, other areas for emphasis by the criminal justice community in reducing the loss of lives and incidence of injuries caused by motor vehicle accidents include: creation and maintenance of traffic records, examination of traffic engineering methods for accident reduction, enforcement of the 55 mile per hour speed limit, and the need to achieve significant increases in utilization of child safety seats and seat belts to protect the occupants of motor vehicles.

Georgia citizens are our State's greatest resource.

The challenge to develop and administer coordinated solutions to problems associated with the protection of Georgia citizens requires no less than our best collective efforts. We join our colleagues throughout the criminal justice community in a continuous commitment to meet this challenge.

VI APPENDIX

Appendix
DATA ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES

In order to control for population differences, and thus make descriptions and comparisons between jurisdictions and over time more accurate and meaningful, Part I crimes and arrests are often expressed as a rate, i.e., specifically, the number of crimes or arrests reported for each 100,000 people.

Formula for calculating crime and arrrest rates:

$$\textbf{Crime (arrest) rate for jurisdiction or group} = \frac{\textbf{Number of crimes (arrests)}}{\textbf{Total population of jurisdiction or group}} \textbf{ X 100,000}$$

The necessity of controlling for population differences can be seen in the following example. In 1983, Any County reported 95 murders, while Other County had 53. On the basis of this fact alone, a casual observer would probably conclude that murder is much more of a problem in Any County than Other County, there being twice as many. Such a conclusion would not be accurate, however, because the populations of the two counties were not considered. Suppose that Any County has 150,000 people, yielding a murder rate per 100,000 people of 63.3, while Other County's population is only 40,000, producing a murder rate per 100,000 people of 132.5. Clearly, other factors must be considered; however, the rate allows for general comparisons between jurisdictions.

Another measure, the annual percent change in the number or rate of Part I crimes or arrests, is a comparative statistic useful for identifying trends in yearly data.

Formula for calculating percent change:

$$\textbf{Percent change over previous year} = \frac{X_2 - X_1}{X_1}$$

Where: X_1 = Number, rate of crimes, arrests in previous year
X_2 = Number, rate of crimes, arrests in present year.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

County and statewide population figures used in **Georgia Criminal Justice Data** are based on projections for 1990 population made by the Georgia Office of Planning and Budget (OPB). Population estimates for 1981-1985 are based upon the 1990 projection and the 1980 U.S. Census figures. The following formula is used for each year:

1984 Population = [(1990 Estimate - 1980 Census Population) x Y] + 1980 population

Where: Y = 0.5 for 1985 (.4 for 1984 etc.)

The following population estimates were used for each county in 1985:

COUNTY	1985 Population Estimate
Appling	16,714
Atkinson	6,366
Bacon	9,920
Baker	3,928
Baldwin	37,994
Banks	9,367
Barrow	23,375
Bartow	43,806
Ben Hill	17,518
Berrien	14,292
Bibb	156,087
Bleckley	10,996
Brantley	10,034
Brooks	16,081
Bryan	12,398
Bulloch	36,784
Burke	20,570
Butts	14,998
Calhoun	5,599
Camden	14,466
Candler	7,901
Carroll	61,269
Catoosa	40,243
Charlton	8,136
Chatham	211,804
Chattahoochee	22,647
Chattooga	22,135
Cherokee	63,724
Clarke	77,803
Clay	3,719
Clayton	171,054
Clinch	6,812
Cobb	336,517
Coffee	28,722
Colquitt	36,847
Columbia	51,117
Cook	14,064
Coweta	42,497
Crawford	9,013
Crisp	20,496
Dade	13,134
Dawson	5,259
Decatur	27,141
DeKalb	512,567
Dodge	17,450
Dooly	11,293
Dougherty	108,328
Douglas	69,281
Early	13,730
Echols	2,459
Effingham	20,715
Elbert	19,483
Emanuel	22,058
Evans	8,892
Fannin	15,136
Fayette	45,909
Floyd	81,576
Forsyth	33,408
Franklin	15,940
Fulton	615,938
Gilmer	11,918
Glascock	2,453
Glynn	57,472
Gordon	32,522
Grady	20,850
Greene	12,168
Gwinnett	231,529
Habersham	26,596
Hall	82,058
Hancock	9,983
Haralson	19,183
Harris	17,575
Hart	19,452
Heard	7,116
Henry	44,997
Houston	84,450
Irwin	9,445
Jackson	27,030
Jasper	8,590
Jeff Davis	12,340
Jefferson	19,146
Jenkins	9,264
Johnson	9,053
Jones	18,935
Lamar	12,891
Lanier	5,916
Laurens	39,331
Lee	15,144
Liberty	46,804
Lincoln	7,167
Long	5,115
Lowndes	73,275
Lumpkin	11,493
Macon	14,794
Madison	19,665
Marion	5,450
McDuffie	20,029
McIntosh	8,431
Meriwether	22,244
Miller	7,383
Mitchell	22,465
Monroe	16,344
Montgomery	7,234
Morgan	12,487
Murray	22,932
Muscogee	177,132
Newton	38,142
Oconee	15,183
Oglethorpe	9,499
Paulding	30,474
Peach	20,914
Pickens	12,388
Pierce	13,099
Pike	10,072
Polk	33,394
Pulaski	9,388
Putnam	11,302
Quitman	2,440
Rabun	11,131
Randolph	10,197
Richmond	194,757
Rockdale	48,255
Schley	3,618
Screven	14,957
Seminole	9,942
Spalding	51,422
Stephens	22,155
Stewart	5,800
Sumter	30,915
Talbot	6,704
Taliaferro	1,967
Tattnall	19,522
Taylor	8,042
Telfair	11,648
Terrell	12,593
Thomas	40,247
Tift	35,433
Toombs	24,179
Towns	5,956
Treutlen	6,312
Troup	52,531
Turner	9,989
Twiggs	10,011
Union	10,362
Upson	26,761
Walker	58,145
Walton	35,117
Ware	38,844
Warren	6,744
Washington	19,830
Wayne	22,098
Webster	2,412
Wheeler	5,448
White	10,963
Whitfield	69,766
Wilcox	8,021
Wilkes	11,439
Wilkinson	11,003
Worth	19,672
1985 Total	5,956,564